PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Ports. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,122—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* PENINSULAR	8172	W. A. Wheler ...9th Octr.
B.I.s. BRITANIA	6025	J. L. Parfitt .....16th "
* SHANNON	6302	C. L. Daniel .....23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews ..30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5930	W. J. Nantes .....6th Nov.
P.I.s.NILE	5000	R. F. Briscoe .....13th "
M* SHANNON	4302	C. L. Daniel .....20th "
P.I.s.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5750	W. J. Nantes.... 4th Dec.
P.I.s.INDUS	7311	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th "
M* SHANNON	4302	C. L. Daniel ..... 18th "
B.I.s.CALEDONIA	755	W.R. Andrews .... 25th "

The Steamers marked B. I.s. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to them to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	21st Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, Paris, Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 8 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,080	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

I. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 8, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Colspellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,898 tons, on the 12th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dutch Manavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Huareh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 14th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 9th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombasas, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,254	On or about the 31st October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2 September, 1897. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .....14th October, 1897.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,433	8th October

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without "	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

		As.	Rs.
Per Bottle	Cash	13 and	Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 14 and	" 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.
TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-0 and	Re. 1-12
	Credit	" 1-2 and	Rs. 2- 0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit (Egle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-4 and	Rs. 2-4
	Credit	" 1-7 and	" 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the (Egle Marmelos.)
This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar	Cash	Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.
An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1- 8 and	Rs. 2- 8
	Credit	" 1-11 and	" 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.
(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 13
	Credit	" 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.
A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
(Rubini's Formula.)
Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)
The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 14
	Credit	Re. 1-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST READY—THE NEW EDITION OF
THACKER'S
MAP OF INDIA,
WITH
Inset Maps of the Various Products of India and of the Tea Districts, Sketch Plans of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
EDITED BY J. G. BARTHOLOMEW.
CORRECTED TO DATE.
WITH
RAILWAYS, POLITICAL CHANGES,
AND AN INDEX OF 10,000 NAMES.
BEING
EVERY PLACE MENTIONED IN 'HUNTER'S IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.'
IN CLOTH CASE, Rs. 7-8.

THE BEST MEAT EXTRACTS
In India are those prepared by
KEMP & Co., Ld., of BOMBAY.
THESE SURPASS in nutritive properties, delicacy of flavour and freshness all the imported brands and are entirely free from the unpleasant musty taste.
FOR INVALIDS and DELICATE CHILDREN.
KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,
Re. 1-12 per Jar.
gives most gratifying results whenever used and is the most nourishing extract ever produced.
For Invalids and General Use.
KEMP'S LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT. Re. 1. Rs. 2. Rs. 3-8.
KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON, Rs. 3.
KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Re. 1-4, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 9.
Prepared by the Company under Liebig's Process.
A comparison will prove their superiority.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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NO COUGH
CAN RESIST
THE ATTACK OF
KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
An Invaluable Remedy of
35 YEARS' STANDING
SPEEDILY
STILLS the COUGH
RELIEVES the BREATHING
SOOTHES the CHEST and
REMOVES the PHLEGM
EASES the THROAT
GIVES REPOSE.
YET
It contains nothing of a Narcotic or Injurious character and may be taken alike by Children and Adults.
Re. 1 per bottle.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
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HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
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Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and *though by a little* practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR " BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR " BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR " SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSONS	No. 1.
BAHADUR " SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSONS	No. 2.
BAHADUR " SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR " SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR " BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
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BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.
OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.
BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON FAREWELL.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.

First production in Bombay of Pinero's Great Social Problem Play.

THE SECOND

Mrs. TANQUERAY.

PAULO MISS ELLA CARRINGTON.

AUBREY TANQUERAY, MR. CHARLIE TAYLOR.

Other Characters by the full strength of the Company.

19 TALENTED ARTISTES.

Remember POSITIVELY ONE PERFORMANCE only of the DRAMA of the CENTURY.

THE SECOND

Mrs. TANQUERAY.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM PLAY IN 4 ACTS.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH,

THE SECOND

Mrs. TANQUERAY.

Miss ELLA CARRINGTON.

Mr. CHARLIE TAYLOR.

And their AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

19 DRAMATIC ARTISTES. 19

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "NUBIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a display of FIRE-WORKS at the GOCULDAS TEJPAL TEMPLE, Gowalia Tank Road, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 9 P.M. TICKETS for RESERVED SEATS will be supplied on application to the Superintendent, G. T. Boarding School, accommodation permitting.

TENDERS for PROVISIONING H. M.'s Common Prison and the Government Female Work House, from 1st November, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, are invited by the Superintendent of those Institutions, and will be received up to 4 P.M. of the 14th instant.

All particulars with Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of H. M.'s Common Prison

H. M.'s Common Prison, Bombay, 7th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

ASIA BOND No. 625 of 23-1-96. } 100 cases Whisky marked C. & C. 1—100

WARRANT No. 470 of 96.

Australia Bond No. 626 of 23-1-96. } 100 cases Whisky marked C. & C. 1—100

WARRANT No. 471 of 96.

Above Warrants are missing, and the undersigned are about to apply for duplicate ones.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

SEMI—DRESS JACKETS, FROM Rs. 40.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Provisions of Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, notice is hereby given that the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be Entitled to be Enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices, and Fellows respectively, has been published as required by Sub-section 6 of the aforesaid Section, and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a Fee of Rupees Three, per Copy, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Any person whose name has been omitted, or who claims to have his name inserted in the said list, or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the lists in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of an undivided family Association, or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection, or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1897, in accordance with the provisions of Sub Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 7th October, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT, SPLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah. Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 76 CASKS OF BLEACHING POWDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the times and places below mentioned the undermentioned 76 casks bleaching powder on account of the concerned—

At the Prince's Dock, C Shed, at 2 p.m.—
28 casks bleaching powder.

At the Mazagon Darookhana, close to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Godown, at 3 p.m.—
48 casks bleaching powder.

SALE OF A MOIETY OR HALF SHARE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE BATTY-FIELDS AND SALT PANS AT UPPER SEWREE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Harri Dwarkajee Thakoor, Dewjee Seewa Thakoor, and Jeewan Gopal Kinny and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Maria Makund Thakoor and Narayen Maria Thakoor, for themselves and also the said Maria Makund Thakoor, as guardian of his four sons, Pandurang Maria Thakoor, Ramchander Maria Thakoor, Kasinath Maria Thakoor, and Babool Maria Thakoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of June, 1888, the moiety or half share of the said mortgagors in the following properties, viz.:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Upper Sewree, admeasuring 341 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay, under new No. 16,764, bounded on the east partly by the Hanooman temple and partly by the house of Walia Kaffree, on the south by the house of Kaloo Pandoo, on the west by the house of Ramjee Heerajee, and on the north partly by the charitable well built by Kassinath Narayen and partly by the house of Pudman Dwarkajee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Hill land situate at Upper Sewree and bounded on the east by the Government land, on the south by the Batty fields of the said mortgagors, on the west by the salt pan of Jeewan Kaffree, and on the north by the salt store land.

THIRDLY.—All that land used for the water store situate at Upper Sewree, bounded on the east by the salt pan of Barik Makund Thakoor and his sons, on the south by the Batty fields of Babul Hirajee Seokoor Pandoo, Dusabhai Cama, Narayen Wittoo Patel, Jeewan Kaffree and Moroba Wittoo Patel, on the west by the water store land of Jeewan Kaffree, and on the north by the water course belonging to all the owners of the salt pans.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of salt pan containing 6 daudas (ponds) situate at Upper Sewree, bounded on the east by the Batty fields of Maria Makund and his sons, on the south and north by the salt pans of Jewan Kaffree, and on the west by the salt pan of Thakoo Gowra.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Batty fields, situate at Upper Sewree, bounded on the east by the Batty fields of Gopal Pandoo, on the south by the Batty fields of Damaji Pudman, on the north by the Batty fields of Narayan Wittoo Patel, on the west by the Batty fields of Gopal Pandoo.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of Batty fields situate at Upper Sewree, bounded on the east by the Batty fields of Vishwanath Atmaram, on the south by the Batty fields of Patere, widow of Kuroo Dharma, on the west by the Batty fields of Jewan Kaffree, on the north by the Batty fields of Narayen Wittoo Patel and Narayen Gopal.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece of Batty fields situate at Upper Sewree, bounded on the east by Batty fields of Padman Dwarkajee, on the south and north by the fields of Narayen Wittoo Patel, and on the west by the Batty fields of Jewan Kaffree.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece of Batty field situate at Upper Sewree, and bounded on the east by the Batty fields of Jewan Kaffree, on the south by the Batty fields of Narayen Wittoo Patel, on the west by the salt pan of Maria Makund Thakoor and his sons, and on the north by the Hilly Thakoor and his sons: also the said Maria Makund Thakoor and his sons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite the Indian Art Gallery (where the kit has been removed for sale,) the property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of household furniture, such as mahogany dining table, drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined velvet and chiffoniers, almyras, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, brass bedsteads, large fish bowl, telescopic brass floor lamps, English clock striking every quarter hour with bell, American iron safe on stand, copying press, sewing machine on stand, magic lantern, cottage harmonium, platedware, glassware and crockery, etc.

The above is now on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE TARDEO ROAD, OPPOSITE SUNKERSETT'S TEMPLE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, viz.—

All that piece of land, admeasuring three hundred and forty-two square yards and eight ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbagh comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1888, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai widow of Vinayekrao Juggonnath Sankersett, deceased, of the one part, and Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjawala of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Sleater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 51, 55, 101, 106, 151, 307, 372, 388, new Nos. 13558, 13554, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893, and 13895, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey No. 7149, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and now of Dossabhoy Billimoria, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by property of Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, afterwards to Shamji Akhai, and now to Mr. Ruggunath Mucoond.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 93 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1888, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenant and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 4th day of May, 1891, contained. A copy of this indenture of sub-lease may be inspected by intending purchasers before the date of sale at the office of the Auctioneers, or on the premises, at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order.
1 semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co.

Teak and blackwood furniture, such as tables, chairs, meatsafe, book and hatstands, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, etc.

On account of the concerned.
P M A 1-2—2 casks empty ointment pots.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second hand double seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light second hand dog'cart.
1 new Roya Prince bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
1 new pneumatic tyre bicycle.
1 lot Bussorah fowls and geese.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Dr. Miss G. Butler, consisting of medical and other books, dressing case, wearing apparel, steel trunk, surgical instruments, diamond, ruby and emerald rings, gold watch and chain, coral necklace, spectacles, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On MONDAY, next the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. F. Rodrigues and Brothers of Khandwa.—

463—1 case 16 pieces serge 28 1-2—29 inches.
519—1 case 20 pieces fine shirting 27 1-2—28 inches.
414—1 case 20 pieces cotton, wool and silk striped shirting 25 1-2—26 inches.
47—1 case 12 pieces all wool flannel 27 1-2—28 inches.
528—1 case 24 pieces silk striped shirting 27 1-2—28 inches.
576—1 case 20 pieces black coating 48—49 inches.
497—1 case 32 pieces coloured zephyr 31 1-2—32 inches.
C S 1—1 bale 400 pairs dhoties 40" by 2-10 yards.

SALE OF 57 BALES GREY SARRIES.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Executors de son tort of the estate of the late Mr. Devidass Kushal—

57 bales grey sarries.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "VICTORIA MANSION," ON THE RIPON ROAD, AT BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Lakmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July 1896, and subject to the principal amount and interest due at foot of the deed of first mortgage, dated the 17th day of February, 1886, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs Cursondas Vullubbdas, Gordhundas Gooul-dass Tejpal and Ramchunder Hemraj, the trustees of a Deed of Settlement, dated 1st February, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 922 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the sub district and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north by the property of Moulvie Hajee Abdoola Jitaker, and on the south by a private passage and beyond that by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion," and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY USED AS TANNERY AT DHARAVI.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in one lot, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned three pieces of land with the messuages, building factory, and chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 6312, 6314, and 6316, and Street Nos. 211, 104, and 205, and used as a Tannery.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Tocca ground or land with compound standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, fronting on the southern said of the Dharavi Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 6, 11, 13, 16, and 30, consisting by admeasurement 4,247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Nagu Patel, partly by the ground of Warati Appa, and partly by the ground of Haree Sowanonbi on the west partly by the ground of Mahadevrao Basker and partly by the ground of Aitwar Faram, on the north partly by the ground of Allipodia and Company and partly by the ground of Ancia Frances, and on the south partly by the ground of Antone Keirut Bhundaree and partly by the ground of Miguel Doming Bhundaree.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or vacant ground of Tocca, situate at Dharavi fronting on the southern side of the said Dharavi Road, within the sub-districts of Bombay, registered in the books of the Colletor of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3, Collector's new No. 15755, and new Survey No. 1-305, containing by admeasurement 474 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Peerbhoy Damjee, partly by the ground of Ismail Gool Mahomed and partly by the ground of Cuttay Syed Mahomed, on the south by the ground of the said Cuttay Syed Mahomed, on the west partly by the ground of Heerjee Khimjee, partly by the ground of Sheetaram Narayen, and partly by the ground of Damodher Dewjee, and on the north by the ground of the said Damodher Dewjee.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Tocca land or ground, situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Mandvi, on the southern side of Dharavi Road, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 17 and 39, Collector's new Nos. 15792 and 15827, and new Survey No. 4-29, containing by admeasurement 610 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east and north by the ground of Cuttay Syed Mahomed and Company, on the west partly by the ground of St. Michael's Church and partly, by the ground of Negis Jaikiny and Kutirga Hawalia, and on the south by the ground of Yaneo Bhikajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one first-rate Wheeler and Wilson's parlour cabinet sewing machine, Persian and Brussels carpets, table lamps, one cons antine patent open fire treasury range, one English ice box, air gun and saloon rifle, one pony cart, saddles, English gentleman saddle, gram crusher, fowls, goats, pigeons, &c., &c., the property of T. GUILMARTIN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s, Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, to the highest bidder.

About 15 first class Australian horses, imported especially for India, consisting of very first class Artillery horses, officers chargers, hocks, cobs, &c.

The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale, and are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

One complete set of electrical appliances, consisting of dynamos, motors, storage batteries, lamps, instruments, and electric machines. A good opportunity for amateurs.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removable coach-box in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab, about 14-2, 8 years, broken to saddle and harness, showy and fast.
1 country-bred chesnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 English-built victoria by "Fulker," with a flea-beaten grey Arab, and a set of plated mounted harness.
1 brand new ladies' "Lady Hobart" bicycle, with Dunlop-Welch tyres and all accessories.
1 ladies' saddle with bridle.
1 pneumatic tyred gentleman's bycicle by H. Vincent, very little used, with all accessories.
1 handsome strong English-built barouche in good order, by "Laurie and Marner."

AUCTION SALE OF HYDERABAD CARPETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Nanakram Savaram and on account and risk of Jossub Dawdi:—

109 Hyderabad carpets of different, sizes and quality.

Pursuant to the Decree, dated the 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court suit No 650 of 1896, wherein Mr Kursondas Purshotumdas was plaintiff and Mr Raghunath Mukand was defendant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the receiver Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas, on the spot, at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October 1897, all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant herein in the undermentioned immovable property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground, with the incompleted building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, on the Government House Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,123) three thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 235, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Ward Nos. 597, 598, and Street Nos 5 and 6, together with the hedges, ditches, ways, sewers, and drains, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, part of which is Government land, part of which is Inam land, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhai Dadabhai, and on the south by the property of Nowla Damodhar, and are now in the possession of the said Raghunath Mukand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1897.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COPPER SMITH ROW OTHERWISE CALLED NAKHODA STREET

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Kheta Munjee and Co and on account and risk of the mortgagor Memon Hajee Mahomed Hajee Aba Jan Mahomed the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or furzandari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort and fronting on the south side of Coppersmith Row otherwise called Nakhoda Street, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and thirty-three feet in length or there abouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47 and now under Street No. 42, 46, and ward No. 952, and bounded on the East by the house of Jan Mahomed Hassunm, on the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Oosman Hajee Jooma, on the North by the property of Essa Aliana, and on the south by the Coppersmith Row otherwise called Nakhoda Street, aforesaid and have been in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER.

H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.	JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.	P. M. DAMANIA.
R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wondermongers often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; while married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 3d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipottai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at St. Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS' Mess, Kirkee, will not hold themselves responsible for any DEBTS that may be incurred by their MESSMAN.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT-CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.

The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.

The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.

There are 2 Boilers 94' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.

Green's Patent Economiser.

One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.

The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 candies of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.

Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 95, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the FORT COACH FACTORY, the following CARRIAGES on Commission Sale:—

One very light and elegant Stanhope MAIL PHAETON, made to order by Messrs. Simpson and Co. of Madras, in splendid condition, and used for a Single Horse as well as a Pair.

One elegant Canoe Shaped medium sized Barouche built by Messrs. Simpson and Co., of Madras, painted Dark Blue and Black and thouroughly done up with best English materials suitable for a Pair.

For Prices and further particulars, please apply to

P. B. PRESS.
Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory.
Frere Road, Mody Bay, Fort.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA Crop of the Forests of the Southern Circle, Bombay, for 1897-98.

Tenders must be written in English, specify the rate offered per khandi of 700 lbs. weight, must be contained in Sealed Envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the Purchase of Hardas," and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 8th November, 1897, (before 5 P.M. Madras time).

Each Tender shall be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 1,000 (deposited, as caution money, by the Tenderer, in the Government Treasury most convenient to him) duly passed by the Treasury Officer concerned, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras. No Tender will be accepted that is unaccompanied by such receipt.

In the event of the person, whose Tender is accepted, failing to carry out the terms of the sale, the caution money shall be forfeited to Government.

Further particulars regarding terms of sale, etc., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. G. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Belgaum, 4th October, 1897.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 33
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	" 2½ "
Third do.	" 2¼ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of i.e., residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 4-8

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 11
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietors," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,340
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	122
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	137 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	192¼
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,10
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	88 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	362 1-2
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	20	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
...oikari	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad adv.	700	1,000	000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	530
Anglo-Indian	1,318	...	00	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	740
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs 30	595
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,715
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	750
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	500
Doorie Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	515
...hulla Ginning and Pressing DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	640
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	710xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,555
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs.20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	220xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,422½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	115
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,170
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,225
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	940
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	237½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	000
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	640
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venisbunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	50 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	730
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	240
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	146
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,625
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd x	56
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,330
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-10
China Leaf	"	24-8 Noml.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-7
Do. do. new	"	24-5
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dragoons	"	15-7
Bar Silver 17	"	72
Do. 17½	"	72-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 9-51m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-25m., 3-56a.
Arrival of Transport Nubia with troops from England.
Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Office.
B. V. R., Regimental Dance, Town Hall.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naseri entered the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Nubia entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, Diego Saurez, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

ANOTHER MILL-HAND STRIKE.—Four hundred operatives of the Star of India Mill refused to attend work, on Wednesday morning, in consequence of a notification having been issued in the mill, stating that two days' wages would be forfeited in the event of the hands remaining away from work for one day only. The strikers have not returned to work yet.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—About half-past 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, one Ismail Abdool, a kalasee, belonging to tony No. 0974, was engaged in removing some baggage from off the B. I. S. NCo. steam-ship Kapurthala, when he was accidentally struck by a number of packages, which were being hoested on board from the port side and knocked down nto the main hold, a height of about twenty feet, fracturing his left thigh bone. The man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

FIRE AT GIRGAUM.—Last evening an insignificant fire occurred at Girgaum, just at the entrance of the Candewady Lane. The screen, such as usually overhangs a pan soopari shop, caught fire outside the premises of one Luxoomon Wittoba, a seller of pan soopari. It is extremely creditable to the authorities of the Fire Brigade that they should have their men so far on the alert that, although the fire was of no great consequence, there were no fewer than three fire-engines on the spot within a few minutes after the alarm was raised, *viz.*, the Gowalia Tank, the Babulla Tank, and the Pydownie Fire engines.

THE MURDER OF A WIFE AT DE LISLE ROAD.—James Gasper, a native Christian, residing at DeLisle Road, who murdered his wife, Annie Carmmaile, by cutting her throat with a knife, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, was again placed, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murder. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the accused being undefended. The particulars of the murder have already been reported. After some further evidence was recorded, the accused was committed by the magistrate to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of murder.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of September last, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 4,588, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,364, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	360	214	566	1,140
Mussalman	57	28	128	213
Parsee	5	1	5	11
Other Castes	...	...	..	..
Total	422	243	699	1,364

The average daily attendance was 153·0.

BENGALEE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.—On Tuesday evening, the Bengalee residents at Bombay held their usual social gathering in their mess house, situated at Grant Road. The gathering was well attended, owing to the presence of a large number of Bengalee students of the College of Science, Poona, who have come down to Bombay, to appear for the ensuing examinations. The audience was entertained to a concert at which were sung a few very appropriate songs specially selected for the purpose. The management of the concert, which proved an entire success, was due to the untiring efforts of Babus A. Mukerjee, B. K. Ghose, and S. M. Mitter. At the close of the concert the gathering was treated to an address by Babu M. N. Sen, who urged that a similar gathering would prove a valuable medium to sow fraternity and amity amongst the members of the community. Sweetmeats &c., were then served round. A vote of of thanks was unanimously passed to Babus G. Pathak, U. C. Chatterjee, and Lakshmi Narayan, the prime movers of the gathering. The meeting was brought to a close at about 10 p.m. by the singing of "God save the Queen."

A DISHONEST ACQUAINTANCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Rama, an offender having a record of two previous convictions, was charged at the instance of Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 23, belonging to one Julaia Bhagia, residing at Moogbhat. The accused was acquainted with the complainant, and used to visit the latter at his house occasionally. The complainant missed the article about three months ago from the house and suspected the accused of the theft, as he had ceased visiting him from that time. However, complainant made no report to the police until Saturday last, when he met accused at Pinjrapole Lane. Before the complainant could put any question to him, the accused ran away. He was chased by the complainant, who overtook him at a short distance, and gave him in police custody. The property was recovered by the police from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by the accused. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to four month's rigorous' imprisonment.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—Our correspondent writes : —During this week ample rain fell at Bhavnagar. On Sunday last a heavy downpour descended. 1 in. 29 cents. being measured in a short space of time. Total rainfall here up to date is 22in. 31 cents.—On Tuesday there was a heavy thunderstorm at Hadmatia, where the telegraphic wire was cut by lightning which rendered the line unworkable. A bullock was also killed through the same cause, while other persons experienced a severe shock.—The Dussera Sowari came off this evening here. The procession was headed by an elephant, on which H. H. the Thakore Saheb was seated. It reached Purbhoodas Talao about 5 p.m., where H. H. the Thakore Saheb worshipped "Samri," a tree. After the function was over the Sowari started, reaching Roowapoori Darwaja, where the gathering was dispersed ; everything passed off quietly.—Some thieves broke into the house of a Parsee gentleman on Thursday night and carried away two boxes containing clothes. The boxes were subsequently found broken open minus the clothes near Moti Talao. The Parsee gentleman said, when asked as to what the people in the house were doing : "There were three budmashes when I got up, one who was standing near my cot held a dagger over me threatening to plunge the same into my heart, if I alarmed the neighbours. So I let go."

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Lalla Ramjidas, aged thirty-two years, a sweetmeat seller, having his shop at Gunbow Street, Fort, who died, yesterday morning, in the above hospital from the effects of dhatura poisoning, dhatura it is alleged, having been administered to him in tea by two Purdasee milkmen, named Ramsoonder Rampal and Pooran Mohun, both of whom are now in police custody. Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Montague attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Pooran Doorgaprasad, a cook in the service of the deceased, examined by the coroner, deposed that about 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, he and his master (deceased) were seated in his shop, when the accused Ramsoonder, came up and asked witness to allow him to prepare some tea on his master's sigree. This was allowed, and while Ramsoonder was preparing the tea, deceased sent witness to get some milk for the shop, from Stone Bunder. Witness returned with five seers of milk, and saw deceased and the two accused seated in the shop. After he had prepared the tea, the accused, Ramsoonder, asked witness for a cup. He poured some tea in a dry leaf-cup and gave it to the witness, who, having sipped it, found it distasteful and would not drink it. Accused, however, insisted on the witness finishing it which he reluctantly did. The accused then asked deceased to partake of some tea, and he also drank a cup of it. Late at night, witness and his master became unconscious, and on the following morning was taken by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they were found suffering from dhatura poisoning and detained under treatment. The witness was, on Wednesday morning, discharged cured from the hospital, but his master became worse, and died yesterday morning. The witness further stated that he accompanied the police to the shop of his master, yesterday morning, and found Rs. 28-8 in silver and Re. 1-8 in copper missing from the cash-box. It was also stated in evidence that the two accused were in the habit of visiting the deceased's shop. At this stage, the inquiry was further adjourned to the 21st instant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A HINDU SIRDAR INSULTED BY MAHOMEDANS.

IMPERATRIX vs. OOSMAN WALAD SAIYAD LAL ATAR AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. P Late, second class magistrate of Wadgaum, who, on the 24th March last, convicted the six accused, all Mahomedans, of wrongful restraint, criminal force, otherwise than on grave provocation, intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace, and being members of an unlawful assembly, and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default simple imprisonment for one month for the first offence ; and seven, forty-five, and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each for the other offences, the sentences of rigorons imprisonment being consecutive. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The second class magistrate stated that the six accused were prosecuted for having wrongfully restrained Sirdar Khanderao Baburao Dabhade, the complainant, from proceeding in the direction of Talegaon Dabhada while he was driving in his double-horse tonga on his way back from the Talegaon station, &c., on the evening of the 25th January last. Before his tonga approached the bridge over the large nullah intervening between the station and the town, there were persons, including the accused, assembled at its west parapet wall. Viewing the tonga, they said to one another that as their enemy was coming, they should defy him by an insulting salaam. As the complainant's tonga arrived near the bridge, the accused stood in front of it and prevented it from going onward. They also insulted him by addressing him a salaam in the most contemptuous words to the affect, "Thou Aba Saheb, do take our salaam." Hearing the words, the complainant became so "hot" that he asked the hospital assistant, who was sitting by him, to hold the reins for a time to allow him to get down for arresting the offenders. He was advised not to do so, and subsequently his Mahomedan coachman arrested one of the accused, while the rest escaped. The second class magistrate remarked in his finding "None can deny that the acts of the offenders were extraordinarily bold and deliberately defying, which might have but for the timely intervention of the doctor brought on even blood-shed. In these circumstances, Justice should compel me to mete out exemplary punishments in this case. But as Justice should be tempered with mercy, I deem, I should be less severe."

The accused appealed to Mr. R. A. Lamb, District Magistrate of Poona, who, in his finding, remarked among other things, "No reasonable person can seriously dispute the assertion that to address a man holding the complainant's position with such words as 'are, Aba Saheb, ghe amcha salaam' is very distinctly insulting. That there was criminal force is not so clear. The magistrate second class would have exercised a wise discretion if he had refrained from writing in the extremely inflated style which characterises portion of his judgment, and from searching out every section of the Indian Penal Code which can possibly apply to the case, and convicting and sentencing under each section so discovered. It would have been better to deal with the offence, which was undoubtedly committed as a foolish escapade rather than as a heinous wrong of quadruple criminality. As regards the sentence under section 34', the magistrate second class will see if he refers to sections 341 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code, that the sentence which he has passed in default of payment of fine is illegal. The total punishment awarded appears to this court excessive. As already indicated, the offence is sufficiently dealt with if it be treated as a silly and reprehensible outbreak of ill-manners, and not as a grave and serious crime." The District magistrate reversed the convictions for some of the offences, and confirmed them for others, but reduced the sentences.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said :—This case is remarkable for the way in which the second class Magistrate has dealt with it. It is alleged that the six accused who are Mohamedans between the ages of 16 and 20 years of age stood in the road while the complainant was driving along it, blocking his way and called out to him "are Aba Saheb, ghe amche salam." The second class Magistrate found this to be an offence under sections 341, 352, 504 and 142 of the Penal Code, and sentenced each of them to rigorous imprisonment for 67 days, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 ; in default of payment to simple imprisonment for a month. On appeal the District Magistrate reversed the convictions under section 352, but maintained the convictions under sections 341, 143 and 504, altering the sentence on each to 20 days' rigorous imprisonment and 25 Rs fine, in default a week's simple imprisonment. The second class Magistrate says that the complainant is a first class Sirdar with the privilege of private entre and a noble representative of the late Senapati Dabhade's family, and is usually addressed as Sirkar, that is chief or ruler, that even ordinary men of sense do not brook being addressed in the singular with the words "are," "tu," "ghe." Even when they are addressed by their superiors or equals much less could they be borne with patience when addressed by low and inferior persons, and that it is no wonder that the complainant, though naturally calm, should be greatly provoked at the hearing of the words addressed to him. It is thus clear that in the second class Magistrate's opinion the gravamen of the charge lay in the use of the singular person "if tumhi" or "ghya" had been used there would have been no insult. The District Magistrate thought that the offence would have been sufficiently dealt with if it had been treated as a silly and reprehensible outbreak of ill manners and not as a grave and serious crime. We fully agree with him. We will not review the findings of the courts on matters of fact, but we think that the accused at most should have been punished with a small fine for doing what the courts have found they did, viz., obstruct and intentionally insult the complainant by the use of the words above quoted. We consider that the 20 days' rigorous imprisonment undergone by the accused is more than enough punishment for any offence they may have committed, and we, therefore, reduce the sentence on each of the accused by reversing the sentence of fine.

For the reasons stated in the judgment, their lordships considered that the punishment of imprisonment undergone by the accused was more than enough for any offence they had committed, and reduced the sentence on each of the accused by reversing the sentences of fine.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A FABRICATED WILL ; PROBATE REFUSED.

NAGO VALAD SANDU vs. RAKHMI AND ANUNDI, WIDOWS OF RAMJI, AND PUTALI HIS DAUGHTER.

THE petitioner Nago prayed, in the Court of the District Judge, Mr. A. Shewan, of Khandesh, at Dhulia, for probate of the will to the estate of the deceased Ramji valad Mohan, on the ground that the petitioner had been appointed executor of the will by the deceased. The widows objected. The District Judge found that the will was not proved to be genuine, and he refused to grant probate. In his opinion, the evidence showed the will to be fabricated. The number of attesting witnesses was abnormally large, and some called to give evidence were men of position. Everything else appeared to him, in the collatiral circumstances, to be against Ramji's having made such a will. The will gave three houses, all lands and all the moveables of Ramji to his nephew Nago, who was to give maintenance to the widows. Nothing was given to the daughter under the will. She had been given a few ornaments previously. It was alleged that no relative of Ramji was present when the will was executed except his widows and daughter. The testator had not announced his intention to make a will till all the witnesses assembled. The District Court believed Motiram, the father-in-law of the daughter, in his statement that he was present in the village and attended on the testator in his last illness. The District Judge was favourably impressed about all the witnesses for the opponents. He found that Ramji separated from petitioner and his father some years ago, that they had been on bad terms since, and had even built a wall across their wada to keep them apart. The evidence of petitioner himself impressed the Judge unfavourably. There was a strong tendency to privaricate. The evidence of his witnesses was fairly well given, but there was a great disposition on their part when cornered to take refuge in a failing memory. They had come to an agreement before hand. The petition was rejected with costs.

The petitioner appealed to the High Court. Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale appeared for him, and Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal represented the opponents.

The High Court, on appeal, sent for certain proceedings before the Mamlatdar's Court between these parties, after the testator's death ; relating to the immoveable property in the will mentioned. In one of these the will was produced.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment, in which the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy concurred, said : The question is whether the will of Ramji is proved or not, and further, when was it first produced. The will was dated 25th May 1895. Ramji died on 13th June 1895. It was produced before the Mamlatdar on 30th April 1896. Was there any occasion to produce the will earlier than that What had become of the property of the deceased during all this time ? It is probable that Nago did not get possession of the fields, and this is also proved by sufficient evidence. He has given no explanation how he got his possession. He cannot name any servants who cultivated the fields for him. Supdu, a relative of both the parties, does not support Nago, but his evidence proves the story set up by the ladies. The ladies sued Nago in the Mamlatdar's Court four times in 1896, and satisfied him, on three occasions, in the suits for fields that Nago took possession, within six months of each suit, of the fields or fields in question in each suit. In the suit about the houses, the Mamlatdar was satisfied with Nago's case, and his order was against the ladies, but his (Nago's) evidence about the possession was that he was in possession as owner for the last 20 or 25 years, and these very houses he claimed under the will. The conclusion is that on the death of Ramji, the widows entered and continued in possession of the property till Nago took possession of the lands wrongfully. The will was not put forward for about ten months after testator's death, and even then it was brought forward as a defence to the suits brought by the widows of the testator. There is thus a good deal of evidence to support the conclusions arrived at by the District Judge. Much importance cannot be attached to the arguments addressed upon the contents of the will and upon the question whether Ramji would have made a will in favour of Nago or in favour of his widows and daughter, taking into consideration the separation and ill-feeling between Nago and his uncle Ramji. Now as to the evidence in support of the execution of the will, there is the evidence of Nago, of the writer of the will, and other witness. The witnesses being Patels and Kulkernies, hold a respectable position in society. It was quite possible for them to favour Nago, a resident of the village, than to support the daughter, a resident of another village. The officials probably assisted Nago. Against these witnesses there is the evidence of Motiram, a respectable man. Supdu again is an unbiassed witness, and his evidence also is against the will entirely. The evidence of two servants also is of the same character. Thus about the execution of the will there is ample evidence both ways, but taking into consideration the adverse opinion of the judge, which is entitled to great weight about the witnesses, Nago and the officials, and that he had nothing to say against the witnesses of the opponents, there is nothing to show that the judge was wrong in his conclusion and the final order which is now confirmed in appeal with costs. In conclusion, the learned Chief Justice expressed his satisfaction with the clear manner in which both the pleaders put their cases before the court.

ANCIENT INDIAN RESEARCH.

THE RIG-VEDA AND ZEND AVESTA : STATE OF SOCIETY.

Continuing his fifth University lecture, the other day, Mr. Ratiram D. Dave said :—The extracts giving fairly indicate the materials with which the student of Indian Archæology has to deal. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar sums up the situation as follows :—"India has no written history. The historical curiosity of the people was satisfied by legends." So also, as to the two great epics, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat, the texts of which have become corrupt, the latter especially so, with some remarkable interpolations like the Bhagavad Gita, and other dialogues and passages which led Dr. Goldstucker to observe that nearly three-fourths of the present text of the Mahabharat is interpolated. The Western and South Indian texts of the Ramayan, Dr. Bhandarkar states, are more reliable ; while the Bengali recension contains additions. The Vedas have much to do with myths, sacrifices, and worship of the elements. But the Vedic hymns do not depict the original creed of the nation. The Hindu of the Mantras is far removed from primitive society. He appears as member of a civilized society, experienced in arts, defending his home and property in organized warfare ; and even injuring and killing the *dasyu*, that is, the foe, the robber, the demon, the borderer infesting the territory of the "pious" man. The chief source of our information for this epoch is the Rig-veda, the oldest of the vedas, and probably the oldest literary document in existence. As comprising the popular songs, the sacrificial invocations, the philosophical speculations, and theological doctrines, it throws a great light on early Aryan civilization. But these Vedic hymns are closely connected with, and not to be studied apart from, the Gathas of the Zend Avesta, and its code of social rules. The theology of Zaroaster has never been fully comprehended by foreigners ; but the philosophic simplicity of the Persian worship—Fire, Light, and the Sun (Mithra—Sanskrit : Mitra) being the objects of religious reverence, as the present symbols, the noblest productions, and the most powerful agents of the Divine Pawer and Nature, forcibly impresses the student of comparative Aryan mythology. The Zend Avesta, with a clearly marked spirit of animosity against the ancient Aryans, who separated from religious differences, and advanced towards India, elucidates this period of history, as giving us an insight into the lower strata, upon which the Vedic Brahmana literature stands like an upper stratum, describing the contest between the Devas and Asuras (Daevas and Asuras of the Zend Avesta), and developing and systematizing the sacrificial lore. The subject is so obstruse, and so much mixed up with questions of Comparative Theology and Comparative Mythology that any further reference to it in these purely Epigraphical lectures would be out of place, except to show that these Vedic hymns bespeak the union and brotherhood which existed among its members ; and a good moral condition of a homogeneous people, with few interval dissensions, and little of public vices.

A historic analyses of the early Vedic hymns shows the uncivilized aborigines—the children of the soil—retreating before these sturdy Central Asian conquerors, who wore armours, helmets and shoulder plates or shield, and used javelins, and battle axes, and sharp-edged swords ; who fought from chariots with deer-horn or iron-pointed arrows. Their first conquests and settlements were in the Punjab bounded by the Sutlej river on the South, a tract of country which was called Brahmavarta, that is the region or Avarta of the all-pervading divinity, Brahma ; as distinguished from the Aryavarta, the region of the Epics extending over the Gangetic valley as far as the Hugli, but still keeping Behar, Bhavalpur, Bengal, and Orissa under ban as impure.

As to the Manners and Civilization of this Vedic Epoch, we find the sturdy conquerors clearing forests, and introducing agriculture, naming themselves Aryas, that is, "Tillers." They had also extensive pasture land ; and the picture of early Hindu life presented by the Rig-veda, points to a simple stage of civilization, when communities lived by agriculture and by pasture, prayed for increase of cattle and wealth (in land and cattle) ; when division into classes, much less castes was little known ; when all able-bodied men were warriors ; and the chiefs and leaders returned with their people back to the plough after successful wars with the aborigines. Rice was, as yet, unknown, barley and wheat formed the staple crops ; animal food (bullram, and less so, horse flesh) indulged in ; also the Soma Juice as a favourite drink. To say that the Vedas do not refer frequently to animal sacrifices would be to belie history.

We also find a considerable advance in handicrafts work with the plough and the loom ; and in gold, silver, and iron. We find mention of golden crowns, and breastplates ; of necklaces, bracelets, and anklets ; of armours and helmets, javelins, swords, and arrows, as already observed. We also find a reference to a "thousand pillars" pointing to a knowledge of Architecture, but no image worship, and therefore, no mention of sculpture. We find a simple and patriarchal social life ; a joint-family system, with the father, sons, and grandsons living under the same roof, and owning lands and herds in common ; wives (sufficiently educated, some of them, to compose Vedic hymns) joining husbands at domestic sacrifices, and suffering from no unhealthy seclusion or other latter-day restrictions ; girls, (cow-milkers in their childhood, and therefore called duhita or milkers), marrying, with proper ceremony and mutual sacramental promises, husbands of their own selections ; but respecting (as in France) their parents wishes ; obtaining a share in the paternal property, if remaining unmarried ; widow re-marriage allowed ; poly gamy also allowed (as among all ancient nations,) but confined, as now, to kings, chiefs, and the opulent, who could afford the luxury of a plurality of wives ; polyandry unknown (except among the aborigines—who still preserve traces of this custom on the north and south confines of India, in the Nilghiries and the Hindu Kush ; burial, followed by cremation, with cheering hopes of a future world, and no mention of a hell and its tortures.

The Vedic religion was in brief "the worship of Nature, leading up to Nature's god," with lovely conceptions of the Dawn, and the sun invoked by the daily "Gayatri" hymn ; fire (agni or ignis) receiving special homege, as most needed for sacrifices ; no images, and, therefore, no temples, nor hereditary priests with "absolute power" over the people. But to officiate and preside at royal sacrifices and observances priests were needed and supported by kings and chiefs. Their families, with hereditary skill in composing and reciting hymns, and performing rites, became experts ; preserved special collections of hymns as heirlooms, and handed them by rote from generation to generation. "It is to this pious custom that the Aryan world owes the hymns of the Rig-Veda"—the highest expression of which the early Hindus, as a people were there, and then, capable.

THE friends of Tilak are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to obtain from the Privy Council a declaration that there was misdirection of the Jury. Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary in the Rosebery administration, is to be retained, together with Mr. Pugh, who has gone home for a holiday. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare proceeded to England by the last mail in connection with the case, and he is to be followed this week by Mr. Furdonjee Kanga, of the firm of Messrs. Baishanker and Kanga, who were Tilak's solicitors in the late trial.

THE PRETTIEST WOMAN IN LONDON is said to be Miss Clara D——, a young lady belonging to a very old English family. She is shortly to appear—so rumour declares—at a West-end theatre in a new comedy by one of our leading dramatists. She is very wealthy, and her only reason for going on the stage is that she is reluctant to keep hidden away any longer her genius and beauty. These gifts of nature were meant for mankind, and it would be selfish to conceal them. Actuated by a similar motive, George Henry Camp writes to say that he has been cured of his rheumatism by Holloway's Ointment ; while by the use of Holloway's Pills he keeps himself healthy in mind and body.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	2
B Mandvi and Chukla	4	0	17
C Market	0	0	20
D Khetwadi	0	0	8
E Kamatipura	2	0	26
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1a	3	4
Total	8	3	88
Total to date	13,417	10,949	

a From Railway Station, Bandora, while on his way from Dhoraji to Bombay.

CHOLERA.

Attack ... 1
Death ... 1

MEDICAL TRANSFERS.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant K. V. Kukday, I. M. S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon A. S. Tilbury has been placed in Medical charge of the Railway Inspecting Staff, Poona and retired Surgeon-Lieutenant Peter Barretto to that of the Railway Inspection duty at Rajewady.

Mr. A. S. Tilbury (retired Apothecary) has been appointed as a temporary Assistant Surgeon, and placed on plague duty, Bombay.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon J. H. T. Gardner has been placed on plague duty under the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. W. Clemesha, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., has been placed on plague duty, Bombay.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

The Plague Committee received a telegram yesterday, from Cutch-Mandvie, stating that there were 6 fresh admissions in hospitals there on the 5th instant. The total mortality was nine, out of which 5 deaths occurred outside the town and 4 were recorded in hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 67.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the medical officers' report, it appears that one suspicious case of plague occurred in a house in Janjiker Street, and the patient, who was a Hindu, removed to the Dariasthan Hospital. One death from plague was also reported from Tandel Street, and one on the Jail Road.

IMPORTED PLAGUE CASES.

From the 9th September last to the 4th instant, twenty plague cases were imported into Bombay from several up-country places, notably Cutch Mandvie, Poona, Nassik, and Satara.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 494, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,224, making a total of 4,718 persons. Departures by sea 1,558, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,216, making a total of 5,774 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,056 persons.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.

THE performance of the burlesque of "Tommy Atkins" at the Tivoli Theatre, last night, by Miss Carrington, Mr. Taylor, and their excellent company was a complete success. Mr. Charlie Taylor as Sergeant McSpoofer kept the audience in roars of laughter, and his songs and dances were received with enthusiastic applause. Miss Carrington as Tommy Atkins looked very charming, and acted with great vivacity and verve. Her songs, too, were very effective, particularly "The Soldiers of the Queen." Miss Gladys Grant as "The French Maid" played with piquancy and freshness, and her costumes were very "fetching." Miss Kittie Mansell as the aristocratic Lady Constance looked beautiful, sang sweetly, and danced gracefully. Miss Dolly Childs advanced the small part of the Geisha into prominence by her good acting and singing. Mr. Arthur Stanley gave an excellent burlesque performance by his impersonation of General Tubbs, and his song in the second act met with great favour. Mr. Coleman as a sort of burlesque Private Secretary created great amusement, and his song "Only Me" was very funny. The scenery and appointments were in keeping with the whole production, and the entire performance found great favour with the audience. To-night will be the last night of the brief season, when the much talked-of "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will be produced for the first time in Bombay.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Gokuldas Naranjee presiding. The following was the directors' report :—

With the audited balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June last, the directors have now to submit to the shareholders their twenty-fifth annual report showing Rs. 62,872-5-4 as profit including Rs. 772-5-11 brought forward from the last year's account. Out of this profit the directors purpose to pay to the shareholders a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12 1-2 per quarter shares, carrying Rs. 15,000 to the mill extension fund account and Rs. 15,372-5-4 to the next year's account. The result, reduced as it appears when compared with that of the last year, is mainly attribusable to the system of the payment of the daily wages and bonuses to mill-hands as adopted by this company along with all other mills in Bombay, during that portion of the year under report, when, in consequence of the labouring classes having left Bombay through plague scare, it was too difficult to procure sufficient number of hands even by paying them enhanced wages, and to the general disorganisation of the trade, so far as the mill industry was concerned, in consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic. The directors regret to announce the death of Mr. Vandrawandass Purshotamdas, who was, for a considerable time, a director and a chairman of the board and who worked energetically, at all times, in the interest of the company. The directors have appointed Mr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra as a director in the place of the deceased, and have also made the appointment as an additional director in the board of Mr. Sorabjee Sett, which these two appointments the shareholders have to confirm. Messrs. Hassambhoy Visram and Lukhmidass Waljee retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share was declared. The appointments made by the board, of Dr. Hormusjee Bizonjee Dantra as a director in the place of Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, deceased, and of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett as an additional director, were confirmed. Messrs. Hassambhoy Visram and Lukhmidas Waljee were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temuljee and Dwarkadas Oodhowjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceeding ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

UNDER instructions from Head-Quarter 2nd Lieutenant P. H. M. Taylor, Unattached List, attached 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, having completed a year's duty with a British Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Bombay Lancers at Poona.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th October 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Rifle Range on Saturday, the 9th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin ! Fothergil's Madonal is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, and deranged state of the Liver ; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billiousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore, Bombay and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Negapatam, and the minimum 6° to 8° in excess at Jhansi, Ajmere and Deesa. The lowest temperature in the shade was 63° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Malegaon (2·35"), light to moderate showers at Hoshangabad and Surat, and a few drops at Rajkot, Bombay, Goa, Mangalore and Secunderabad. The weather conditions are still favourable for local rain in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The conditions at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency are becoming favourable for rain.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

Thursday : Pressure has given way briskly in Madras, but elsewhere the changes have been slight. Pressure is relatively high over the West Peninsula, Ceylon and Tenesserim; relatively low over northern India and north of the Bay, but as usual this season of the year the barometer differences are small. Winds are south-easterly on the Bombay coast, variable over North-West India, and generally between west and north-west. Elsewhere the force is fresh in some western stations light or moderate elsewhere. Mean temperature has fallen in North-West India and generally risen elsewhere. Heat is less than usual in the west coast districts and over Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, and greater than usual elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and one at Montgomery and Jacobabad. The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been confined to a few light and scattered showers.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 30	81 80	84 59	81 48
Thursday, October 7	0 00	0 04	0 01	0 09
Total	82 30	81 84	84 60	81 52
Total fall to 7th Oct. 1896	88 44	86 69	93 92	87 12
Total fall to 7th Oct. 1895	73 50	62 86	64 19	58 91

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 8 p. m. to 8 p. m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·841
Temperature of the Air ... degree	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	76·1
General Directions of wind *	SSE, SE, S, SSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ... miles	363
Fall of Rain	0·19
Total fall during month	2·50
" " year	81·51
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. 7th October	0·0

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 6.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

THURSDAY.—OCT. 7.

6 a.m. ... 78·3
10 a.m. ... 83·1
2 p.m. ... 85·0
6 p.m. ... 84·3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gloamin, 2,248 tons, Captain J W Learmouth, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pandua, 2,123 tons, Captain P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Baron Cawdor, 2,053 tons Captain R Crosby, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo from Batoum.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain J Kiene, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo Mr A Beyer and 200 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain T Costello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (12th September) via coastports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Nubia, 2,309 tons, Captain T G Knox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (24th August) via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Drew and infant, Master James Knox and Mr Thomas Rosenfeld. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 7.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date.* Agents.
B Pandua ... 2126 Nailer ... Calcutta ... M M & Co
D Afghan ... 1139 Barton ... N F ... M M & Co
D Naseri ... 912 Milner ... N F ... B & P S N Co
E Johannesberger ... 1817 Miller ... N F ... Glade & Co
F Balmoral ... 2550 Ritchie ... Dunkirk ... 9-10 F M & Co
G Safari ... 892 Keine ... Zanzibar ... 8-10 F Heyer
K Mazaffari ... 1387 McAllister ... Mauritius 9-10 B & P S N Co
O Canara ... 1218 Staub ... Zanzibar ... 8-10 M M & Co
P Crescent ... 905 Strickland ... Natal ... 5-10 J H Cas ...
Q Baron Ardrossan ... 1825 McNeil ... Havre ... 12-10 W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani ... 552 Ahmed ... Mangalore ... 8-10 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.
1 Nubia ... 2319 Knox ... Liverpool ... 17-10 W & A G & Co
3 Singapore ... 24 2 Petrello ... Genoa ... 12-10 Baldwino
4 Lemnos ... 1·07 B ·ito ... Hongkong ... 10-10 Baldwino
6 Rosetta ... 2033 Talard ... Caina ... 14-10 P & O Co
11 Shiravati ... 81 Repairing ... S Co
16 Caledonia ... 1717 Milner ... K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Kola ... 497 Livingstone ... Karachi ... 9-10 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Palinurus ... 2291 tons gross ... W & A Graham & Co.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Custom House continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Nubia s	Knox	Glasgow, Aug 24.
	Rajpootana s	Costello	Calcutta, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Scindia s	Stafford	Rangoon, &c.
	Pandua s	Nailer	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Safari, Kiene, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Baron Cawdor, Crosby, for Karachi.
" Gloamin, Learmouth, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nubia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Johannesberger, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Rajpootana, for Calcutta, &c.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 5th October was 776, giving a death-rate of 47·14 per annum per thousand as against 42·45 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·19 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 162 died from fevers, of which 44 were bubonic ; 2, measles ; 32, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 117, phthisis ; 50, diseases of the nervous system ; 158, affections of the respiratory organs ; 27, diarrhœa ; 35, dysentery ; 31, still-born ; 62 old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 23 ; Brahmin, 17 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 400 ; Hindu outcaste, 90 ; Mussalman, 178 ; Parsee, 21 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 26 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 7 ; Negro-African, 1. The toal number of births was 244 as against 339 the corresponding period of last year, and 326 the average over the past five years.

DURING the week ending October 6 last, dollar to the value of Rs. 22,70,000 were transferred from the Mint to the Custom House for export. The silver held on account of tenderers for this coinage at the end of the week was, inclusive of bullion awaiting assay, valued at nearly sixty-nine lakhs of rupees.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially Ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

BICYCLE.—SECOND-HAND Ladies' Bicycle wanted, in good condition. Apply "B.," care of this paper.

ON SALE.—A BOILER of Galloway Maker, of Double Flow 26ft. in length, and 6-6ft. in Diameter of 80 lbs. pressure, having the Boiler Inspector's Certificate and a big Steam Receiver almost new. Further particulars can be obtained by writing to SHAW ANORDA-HARAKHCHAND, care of Nariad Mill, Nariad.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

RECEIVED, American, French, German and English Fancy Ornamental Time-Pieces, with and without Alarum, suitable for Gifts and Presents.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A FIRST CLASS Certificated ENGINEER (European) seeks employment in a Mill in Bombay 6 years experience in Cotton Mills in India. Highest references given. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of this office.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "SSA," care of this Paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

OVERLAND SUMMARY published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders ... In an Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free ... Post ... English Subscription ...

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

RECEIVED, New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs expressly made to our order in London from No. 11 to No. 7,053. List of Music free on Application.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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BRAIDS, CORDS,

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette Office, Bombay."

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One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDOW, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One new English built half C spring Vis-a-Vis, with India rubber tyres, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDOWS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well known-makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.........................Rs. 8.

Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.

CONSOLS in London were 1-16th per cent. lower yesterday at 112; but Indian Sterling Loan was still unchanged at 118. A further sum of £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 3/8d., say to 25 7/8d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 55 5/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·84½ dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities in London advanced 1/8 per cent. to £63 3-16. Paris quotations come unaltered.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday, at 34⅝s. per 492 lbs., sellers, via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Hull.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 42¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, via the Canal, October-November shipment, to Havre, tone of the market quiet but steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 38¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, via the Canal, same shipment, to Antwerp; market quiet but steady.

A further advance of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in London, at 3 7/8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for October deliveries, and 3 35-64d. for February-March. The only other change in quotations was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Egyptian "Fair" Brown at 4¼d. per lb. The market closed firm, all round. Sales 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 6⅝ cents per lb.; but Futures were 7 points higher for January, and 6 points up for April, at 6·53 cents and 6·65 cents respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales, and the figures to date now give the following comparison with those for the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	49,000	50,00	45,000
Four days' Receipts	197,000	232,000	194,000
Since 1st ultimo	959,000	1,228,000	708,000

In our local Cotton market about 1,000 bales of ready old stuff are reported to have been placed; and owing to the more favourable tenor of advices from Liverpool, and New York, there has been a steadier feeling in New Crop Cotton, Broach being now quoted, for March delivery, at Rs. 191¼; Bengals, for January, at Rs. 150-1, and Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 169-70 per candy.

This morning's official telegraphic advices, regarding the growing Cotton Crop, are again satisfactory. There had been further slight rain in some districts of the Bengal, Oomrawattee, and Dhollera circles, and at Broach; but the fall had not in any case reached half an inch; and was generally below ¼ inch; the weather having in most districts, been bright and seasonable. In the Bengal circle, picking had become general in the Delhi districts, and in others the bolls in the plants were rapidly ripening; while throughout the Oomrawattee the plants were either in flower, showing bolls more or less forward, the crop at Oomrawattee itself being stated to be excellent. The Broach crop continued to flourish.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged; but with rather more enquiry reported from shippers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	39	bales.
Wheat	1,022	cwts.
Rapeseed	595	,,
Castorseed	2,806	,,
Rice	1,451	,,

FREIGHTS are steady. There has been a line done for Antwerp, at 11s. to 11s. 3d. per ton; for Dunkirk, at 12s.; and Havre, at 11s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, the latter being again scarce; but the Bazaar then coming into the market as buyers, rates became easier. Calcutta rates, however, came firm at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Wire Transfer, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for six months' sight Bills; but orders from Bombay to buy caused that market to recede 1-32d. also, and locally, we closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d.	,,
,, 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 21-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 3 25-32d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·63	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day and, rates for 3½ per Cents have advanced to 97⅝ for Cash and this month's Settlement, at which they left off; 92, nominal, having been quoted for Threes.

SHARES have been quite neglected, and no changes are reported in prices, the quotations in our list, this evening being unaltered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	25 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamers India and Massilia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, OCT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HONOKONG, OCT. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here yesterday evening, from Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 6th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Reed, Capt. Ms, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.

OCTOBER 6.

Burton, Major, Ms, R A, on leave, from Peshawar.

OCTOBER 7.

Drake, Capt, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Cameron, Capt, Ms, R A, en route to Deolali, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Weston, Major, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.

Thachwell, Capt, Bo, R E, on Field Service, to Peshawar.

Brackenbury, Lt, Bo, 5th Bo L I, on transfer to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 5th instant and posted to No. 3 Sub-Division No. 1 Company:—No. 567 Gr. W. S. Cole.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING. B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-day, Friday, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines), for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Appeals for hearing and Final Disposal.

948,154,96—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee vs Framjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee—Wadia and G—Part heard.

949,231,95—Crawford B and Co—Oomer bin Ahwod Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Bhimjee Meghjee and others—Muljee and R, Ardesir H and D, and Maganlal and M.

955,94—Pestonji R and K—Jaibhoy Ardesir Sett vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Thakurdas D and C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

THANA.

MARRIAGE.

OMMANNEY—COTGRAVE—October 6, at Thana, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, D. G. Ommanney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, son of the late F. G. Ommanney, Esq., Walmer Kent, to Ellie, eldest daughter of T. M. Cotgrave, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—October 3, at Fort St. George, the wife of Garrison Quartermaster Sergeant James A. Aldridge, of a son.

BARCLAY—October 3, at Mothiaree, the wife of J. Barclay, of Lohe iah, Champarun, of a son.

PATTON—October 2, at No. 20, Royal Street, Calcutta, the wife of L. P. Patton, of a son.

TOPPING—October 4, at Rockville, Darjeeling, the wife of A. Topping, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McMORRAN—WHITE—October 5, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. R. W. J. Langford, M.A., Civil Chaplain, Thomas McMorran, Calcutta, to Louie Maud, daughter of M. J. White, Esq., M.A., Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.

DEATHS.

PARSICK—September 22, at Agra, Nicholas Parsick, Retired Deputy Collector, N.-W. P. and Oudh, aged 71 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897.

COUNT LEONTIEFF, the Russian Governor-General of the Emperor Menelik's province of Southern Ethiopia, that he is to create for that potentate, has been interviewed at Constantinople by the special correspondent of the *Standard*. Prince Henri d'Orleans, second in the recent duel with the Count de Turin, is described as a magnificent type of the Russian noble, well over six feet, and broad of build. The keen, frank, blue eyes, and short curly divided beard would, if we throw in a fresh ruddy complexion, would do very well for a portrait of the famous Skobeleff when at Constantinople on a very different errand eighteen years ago. Leontieff's mission is to present to the Sultan presents and congratulatory letters from the Negus Negash. He told his interviewer that he has four times visited Abyssinia, which he has found a very interesting country indeed. But he cannot form the slightest conception of what Menelik's action will be in regard to the Dervishes if the Egyptians move on Khartoum. What is more, if he had any idea of what will be done, his duty to the sovereign under whom he has taken service would prevent him from discussing political or military matters affecting Abyssinia. That country, it is satisfactory to learn, may be considered half-way to being rich, inasmuch as it has no debt. There is very little money, but then no one there seems to want it very much. They export the gold which they obtain for the most part from the Soudan, for they do not require it for their own purposes. The gold industry is in its infancy, but Count Leontieff speaks very cheerfully of "the auriferous regions right away on the Equator which have scarcely been touched yet." Klondyke and the Arctic Circle will not have a monopoly of the new gold supply if the Count be well-informed. One-half the adventurous and the impecunious will rush to the frozen wilds of Alaska, while the other will make for the Equator. The Governor-General of the Equatorial Province does not give all his thoughts to gold. He has what may turn out a very practicable and profitable idea, that of utilizing elephants and mahouts from India to civilize and train to honest labour the untold herds of wild elephants now roaming in the depths of the Province which it is his destiny to carve out for himself and "his august master." His one doubt is whether the Asiatic elephant may not be overmatched and vanquished by his fiercer and wilder African cousin. The war elephants with which Hannibal and other Carthaginian warriors trampled on the Roman legions were African born and bred. They were caught and trained, apparently, without any extraordinary difficulty, for the Carthaginian Armies were always liberally supplied with them.

When the Romans recovered from their first fears and learned that the elephant may be successfully encountered and turned back upon his friends by the free use of fiery darts and judicious prodding and other contrivances, the value of the elephant as a force in war declined. After the destruction of Carthage the taming of wild elephants became a lost art in Africa. They have been killed from that time to this for the sake of their tusks. Menelik seems to be inclined to protect the elephants in his dominions from wanton destruction. He refuses to give permission to sportsmen to slay them except on the borders of his Empire. The Count, however, speaks hopefully of making his new territory attractive to sportsmen in general, especially for hunters of the lion of which royal game there are far too many. He tells of having seen herds of three and four hundred together in the wilds. We should suggest to the Bombay Natural History Society to examine and verify his statement that the elephant is short-sighted and of indifferent hearing power: by always having the wind against him a man can get quite close up to these African herds and photograph them at leisure from a convenient tree for an hour before they have the slightest inkling of his vicinity. That is scarcely the experience of those whose business it is to track herds of elephants in India for purposes of capture. If the elephant can be utilized as a transport animal in Africa a great step in advance will be accomplished, for the great need in the tropical region of that Continent is a beast of burden which the tsetze fly cannot harm. The collection of the ivory tax in Abyssinia is very simple and practical, the assessment being regulated by the rule that the tusk on the side of the elephant that first reaches the ground belongs to the King. It so happens that the elephant invariably falls on his best and heaviest tusk when brought down. The Count thinks that the elephant instinctively falls on his stronger tusk; which fact has been verified by that observer over and over again. It is to be hoped that the experiment of employing Indian elephants and elephant-hunters to catch and tame the African elephant will prove successful. If it be found too difficult a task to transport Indian elephants to the far away Equatorial province about to be added to Abyssinia, no such obstacle need apply to Indian or Singhalese elephant-hunters who are such adepts in trapping and subduing those sagacious but very tractable animals.

As for the governmental and administrative machinery, civil and military, of the modern Ethiopia it is of the simplest, but it is suited to the country and the people, and works on the whole well. The Negus is his own Prime Minister, and like the Duke of Wellington in a historical caricature, his own Cabinet as well. He transacts business with his Secretaries. "I suppose you might call them secretaries," said the Russian doubtfully. The Army is numerous, and though the mobilisation is not on the latest model, the levies are made without difficulty. The Cavalry is forty thousand strong, mounted on hardy but not very high blooded or swift horses, mostly from the Galla country. Evidently this ex-officer of the Russian Guards who had to spend six weeks in Russia and France before returning to Menelik, thinks that Abyssinia has a part to play in the politics of Africa. For one thing that ambitious sovereign intends not only to extend his sway through Russia's agency over the far away Equatorial regions where there is gold and ivory, but with the help of the French to establish himself on the White Nile. It was for that reason that his Majesty declined to negotiate with Mr. Rennell Rodd as to the future of that region. Doubtless the Abyssinian thinks that there is room for everybody not only in Africa but in the Nile Valley, except the Dervishes, who defeated and killed his predecessor, King Johannes, who succeeded Theodore when the latter shot himself in Magdala to avoid falling into the hands of Sir Robert Napier's force. The rulers of the blameless Ethiopians are accustomed to great vicissitudes of fortune. It may be said of them, as Carlyle said of the three hundred who found their way from Marseilles to Paris when the Revolution had need of their services: "They on the whole prosper, and know how to die."

SINCE the beginning of October the work of our troops on the frontier has been considerably advanced, but a good deal still remains to be accomplished. The Mohmand campaign is a thing of the past, and the return march of General Elles and his Brigade has been accomplished without any signs of opposition. In the Upper Mamund Valley, General Jeffreys' Brigade has gone through some severe fighting in which the enemy's loss has been very heavy, and our own quite considerable. At the fight at a village six miles beyond General Jeffreys' Camp at Inayat Killa two officers and ten men were killed. The mortality amongst the officers engaged in these frontier campaigns has been far greater proportionately than that of the men. More than twenty officers have either been killed in battle or have subsequently died from the effects of their wounds and about double that number have been disabled from active service. Sir Bindon Blood joined forces with General Jeffreys' at the beginning of the week, and heavy punishment was inflicted upon the tribesmen at the village of Badelai, which was successfully taken and destroyed by two squadrons of cavalry and about 1,500 Rifles. Two Brigades are now concentrated at Inayat Killa, and there is every reason for confidence that the engagements impending will be so decisive as to bring the Mamunds into subjection in a very short time. The last, but by no means the least, of these frontier expeditions will then remain to be undertaken by Sir W. Lockhart. The whole of the Army Staff of the Tirah Field Force is concentrated at Kohat, and when the three additional Brigades detailed for the expedition have joined them a few days hence the movement will commence. In spite of the fact that this is the most powerful army that has ever been assembled on the North-West Frontier to deal with recalcitrant tribesmen, the Orakzais and Afridis are both resolved to make a stand. It would seem, however, that they rather distrust each other, for at a jirgah held the other day they swore upon the Koran that should any sections of either tribe make an arrangement with the Government, in which the whole of them do not participate that section should be considered the enemies of Islam. They have also shown a sense of the danger of the situation by proffering their allegiance to the Amir in return for help in the shape of artillery, money, and troops. To this request his Highness Abdur Rahman has sent a reply which once more shows that he is far too astute a diplomatist to endanger his friendly relations with the British Power by entangling himself in the quarrels of surrounding tribes. In August last when rumours of want of good faith on the part of the Ruler of Afghanistan came thick and fast, we discounted them, and expressed our conviction that it was "in the last degree improbable" that the Amir would risk his throne and his kingdom by stirring up the neighbouring Pathan tribes to insurrection. Subsequent events have fully justified the estimate we then formed. That Abdur Rahman's conduct in respect to his dealings with the Government of India is not always such as might reasonably be expected from a subsidised ally no careful student of events on the frontier will deny; but there is no evidence whatever that he has deliberately broken his treaty engagements. In his letter to the Afridis, Abdur Rahman says:—"I have entered into an alliance with the British Government in regard to matters of State, and up to the present time no breach of agreement has occurred from the side of the British, notwithstanding that they are Christians and we are Moslems and followers of the religion of the Prophet and also of the four Khalifas of the Prophet. How can we then commit a breach of agreement?" His Highness would probably put much less stress upon the ethical aspect of the question, if the chances of any material benefit by a breach of the agreement were not so remote as he knows them to be. But whatever may be his motives, the Afghan Ruler, though giving a good deal of trouble to the Foreign Office in regard to matters of detail, remains faithful to his treaty undertakings, and it is generally admitted that the credence the advocates of a forward policy were ready to give to the allegations of bad faith on the part of the Amir was premature and ill-advised. A draft official estimate of the cost of the frontier campaigns has now been made, and puts the figure at from three to three and a-half crores of rupees. This is not much more than double the cost of the Chitral Expedition, in which only three Brigades were employed, and it is clear that the estimate does not err on the side of liberality. The saving clause is, however, inserted in the estimate that "it is liable to be increased if any fresh complications or unforeseen delay in the completion of tasks now set to the various columns should arise." All that can be said is that if the cost of an army of sixty thousand men employed beyond the frontier, does not exceed three and a-half crores of rupees, the various expeditions of 1897 will have been economically managed in relative comparison to previous frontier wars.

LIFE in the Persian Gulf and Muskat territories is sufficiently exciting to render the ennui of an ordinary Indian district an absolute impossibility. The petty rulers do such uncommonly outrageous things, impose such inordinate burdens on the people, and then chastise them so severely when they resist, that the conditions of life are distinctly humorous except to those who are subject to those rulers and have to live under those conditions. The new report of the administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and the Muskat Political Agency, just published, gives a variety of illustrations. In the Oman-Muskat Court, for example, the Sultan, some time ago, inflicted a punitive tax upon some of his tribes whose rising caused serious losses to British subjects. The imposition did not produce money so extensively or so rapidly as was expected, so he imposed it also on the loyal Ghafiris—with disastrous consequences. The Ghafiris became disloyal, and coalescing with other neighbouring tribes, they revolted. Unfortunately for himself, their leader was killed, but his death removed the most formidable and persisent opponent of the Sultan's authority. Of course the revolting tribes had to be punished, though they had received punishment first and sinned afterwards. But the Sultan was so slow to move, that a punitive force, ill-organised and ill-advised, set out, which succeeded only in further impoverishing the Sultan's already strained resources. All the same, his Highness had to seek assistance in the recovery of Dhofar. He was offered the services of an iron-clad, which he at first refused, but afterwards begged for, and the Sultan's authority was formally restored after the Dhofaris had had an opportunity of looking at the guns of H. M. S. Cossack, which had no occasion to fire them. But the Sultan, with that waywardness which characterises absolute monarchs, has apparently winked at the slave trade, for there are indications of an increasing activity, notwithstanding that British cruisers were continually patrolling the waters of the Gulf. On the Oman Pirate coast, as may be expected, the very name suggesting dark deeds and violence, there were feuds and plunderings, and killings. And finally, Sheikh Zaid commenced plotting against the life of our Residency Agent. The plot being discovered in its early stages, a suitable warning was conveyed by H. M. S. Sphinx to the venturesome Sheikh, which he was wise enough to act upon. Bahrein has been fairly peaceful, the only diversion of the inhabitants arising out of the killing of their Sultan. El-Hasa was furnished with some relaxation by the Al Murrah tribe. They robbed a Turkish postal runner, and were pursued by troops in consequence. Before the troops could come up to them, the thieves in turn had been robbed by a party of Dowasir, when engaged, the troops killing two of their number, and riding away with three of their chargers. The inhabitants of Katif and Katr, we are told, pursued their habitual course of robbery, in one effort carrying off no less than three thousand sheep. Two Sheiks at Kowait were assassinated by their brother in May last, the Indo-European Telegraph Station was attacked by a mob at Reshire, where they also destroyed the Bench marks and the apparatus at the Tidal observatory, believing them responsible for the deficient rainfall. At Wadam, large parties of slaves were kidnapped, and piracy is as rife as ever, not seldom being accompanied by fighting and murder. Thus do the inhabitants of these parts divert themselves, while trade flourishes with ever-increasing briskness.

THERE is less in Reuter's telegram concerning the strong drafts for India than would appear at first sight. It is true that drafts have been ordered to leave Aldershot next Wednesday, but they would have done so even had there been no Tirah campaign. They form but a part of the ordinary trooping season reliefs, the Dilwara leaving England next Thursday, as already arranged in the trooping programme. The account which we reproduced yesterday shows that the Dilwara is to bring I. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, the 52nd Field Battery R.A., and Infantry drafts. The Dunera, which leaves England on the 27th instant, also brings two Field Batteries and Infantry drafts. However, none of these will go to the Tirah, even if they are sent up to the Punjab. The Dilwara cannot get here until November 4, and by that time the snow may be feet deep, where General Lockhart will soon lead his men, or the hailstorms which usher in the winter will have made the passes impracticable.

THE prospectus of the Bombay Art Society for 1898 will be published next week, and the Exhibition will be opened early in February 1898. Including the Gold and Silver medals, given by the Society, there will be in all 58 prizes.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has accepted the resignation, dated the 13th September 1897, of the Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

YESTERDAY, the Corporation considered the proposed Government scheme regarding the re-building of Bombay. Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved a resolution to effect that the Corporation while fully recognizing the desirability of the object to be attained by the scheme described in letter, and though ready to meet the wishes of Government in regard thereto, they were unable to express opinion or offer observation or suggestions regarding the financial and constitutional aspects of the scheme in the absence of details. That the Chairman be requested that, with a view to enable them to express their views, definitely, on the scheme, the Corporation requested that the Government would be pleased to favour them with a copy of the draft bill as soon as it is ready together with a statement of its objects and reasons. Mr. Cuffe suggested the appointment of a committee, urging that unless they asked definite information Government would say that they would like to be enlightened as to the particular points on which information was sought, and it was the committee alone who could settle what these points should be. Mr. Roughton moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that the object indicated therein was desirable, but in the absence of any details as to how the matter was to be carried through, to whom the lands to be made over to the proposed Trust were eventually to belong, the time over which the proposed scheme was to extend, as to the proposed constitution of the Committee, so far as the representations therein of the Corporation is concerned, as to the powers of the Corporation as to health conservance, watersupply in which further information is required by the Corporation, and that their report, if approved, by the Corporation, which approved there was no reason to suppose cannot be obtained during the present monthly meeting or some and Government thereof would, then be immediately submitted to Government. That the Chairman be requested meanwhile to ask Government to favour the Corporation with a draft of the proposed Bill and the statement of the object and reasons therefore. After some discussion, Mr. Wacha withdrew his proposal in favour of Mr. Roughton's amendment which was carried unanimously.

THE services of Mr. F. C. Parsons, I. C. S., (Madras Establishment), have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL WEYLER TO BE RECALLED.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, has announced that General Weyler, Commanding the forces in Cuba, will be recalled unless he resigns.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Greece has appointed delegates for the Frontier Delimitation Commission.

ACCIDENT TO A JUDGE.

Sir John Bonser, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, has met with an accident while riding a bicycle at Dorchester. He sprained his ankle and received other injuries.

STRONG DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

Strong drafts of Artillery and Infantry have been ordered to leave Aldershot on Wednesday next to reinforce the battalions in the Punjab.

AUTONOMY FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Oct. 7.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided to grant autonomy to Cuba under the suzerainty of Spain, but to continue the campaign against the rebels as long as is necessary.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

The "Times" says that it is estimated that the engineering dispute has, through the non-delivery of materials at the dockyard retarded the completion of the current naval programme nearly one year.

The work on many vessels is almost at a standstill.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The death is announced of Sir John Gilbert, the celebrated artist.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant, arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

THE FAMINE.

PROSPECTS GENERALLY IMPROVING.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES ALONE RECORD AN INCREASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

This week's crop reports show that the prospects generally continue to be favourable. The numbers under famine relief have fallen by about three hundred thousand since last week; Madras and Bombay reporting a reduction of about seventy thousand each, and North-West Provinces of about eighty thousand. The Central Provinces alone record a further increase, due to yet larger number of unfortunate people having been put upon gratuitous relief. The total for the Central Provinces is now Rs. 6,38,519, nearly equal to the number under relief in all the rest of India put together. Of this nearly four hundred thousand are under gratuitious relief, showing that the number of those in the Central provinces, whose strength is too exhausted to leave them fit for work, is increasing rather than diminishing in spite of the excellent harvest expected.

MILITARY NEWS.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Bennett and Surgeon-Lieutenants Hooton and Stendage, all of the Bombay Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Inspector General of Cavalry in India will reach Poona on the 17th December.

HARRIS FOOT BALL TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL IRISH VS. HUSSARS.

The Second Day of the tournament came off, to-day. The Royal Irish played the 20th Hussars in the first match. The game was a very good one throughout, both sides defending their goals with great obstinacy. Both sides obtained one goal when half-time was called. No scoring taking place. In the second portion of the game, two extensions were given, both of ten minutes each, in the first of which both sides failed to score. In the seconds, however, the Hussars contrived to score a goal, which proclaimed them the winners.

MIDDLESEX VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

In the second game the Middlesex Regiment were opposed to the Royal Artillery, Kirkee. This also was a good game. The Middlesex scored two goals during the first half, and nothing in the second half; the Artillery defending their goal with such determination as proved a match for the capital combination of the Middlesex.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

In the special Plague Hospital 20 fresh cases were admitted, 7 discharged cured, and 15 died, leaving 194 under treatment. Four fresh cases occurred in Ghorpuri Bazar; and one among the 14th Bombay Infantry Depot; while 53 fresh cases including 19 in the cantonment, occurred in the surrounding villages, and 47 deaths.

The total mortality in the city from all causes was 46.

In the Mahomedan Plague Hospital 5 fresh cases were admitted; and 2 died, leaving 13 under treatment.

AN OIL-SHIP TOTALLY WRECKED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

On Wednesday the American ship Glenor (1,786 tons), Captain Turner, with a cargo of kerosine oil from New York, went aground near the Saugor Sand buoy. She got safely through the storm in the Bay on Tuesday and went aground after passing inside the eastern channel light ship. The outward bound steamer Britannia and the steam tug Dalhousia gave assistance, but failed to get her off. Yesterday she began breaking up and became a total wreck, and had to be abandoned by the officers and crew, sixteen in number, who will be brought into the town to-day by the steamer Hispania. The Glenard was built by Messrs. Rodger and Co. in 1893 at Port Glasgow and is owned by Mr. Stirling and Co. She left New York on June 3rd with 75,000 cases of kerosine oil. She did not get a pilot in the Bay.

THE TYPHOID TREATMENT.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The new anti-typhoid serum inoculation treatment is to be tried in India, Government having sent for a supply of serum from home for experiment under directions of the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces.

SIKHS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Lieutenant Cobbe, 32nd Pioneers, has arrived in India from Home to raise and take to Central Africa the troops to be sent there in relief of a portion of the Indian Sikh Contingent.

THE REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

It has been decided to reduce the annual purchases of country-bred stock for the Hapur Depot from 600 to 400, as it is found the requirements for country-bred remounts can be sufficiently met by this arrangement.

THE FRONTIER RISING.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON JAMRUD.

THE MOHMAND FORCE BROKEN UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

General Blood's foraging parties under Colonel McRae, penetrated, on Tuesday, unopposed to Kolozai. They saw only a few of the enemy.

The Orakzais were holding a council at Kool, on Tuesday, the meeting being adjourned to to-morrow. Meanwhile, a raiding party of two hundred, said to be Mishtis and Mullakhels, have crossed the Samana, in the direction of Hangu.

A wing of the 5th Punjabis, a detachment of the Derbyshires, and the Royal Irish, all arrived on Tuesday, at Kohat, where the concentration is rapidly proceeding.

It is reported from Peshawar that, on Tuesday, eighty Tirah elders arrived at Chinar in the Bazaar Valley to collect a lashkar, the story being that a gathering of all the Afridi clans is following them, one day's march behind, with the object of attacking Jamrud, which they apparently hope to find weakened by the despatch of the large bodies of troops, they have seen moving toward Kohat.

The Mohmand force is now broken up, and General Elles has resumed command of the Peshawar district.

Besides the heavy loss suffered by the Mohmands by the destruction of their towers, they have given up 1,070 guns, 60 Enfields, 12 breech-loaders, and 850 swords, have paid fifteen thousand rupees cash as fine, and have furnished supplies valued at over half-a-lakh of rupees free to the Commissariat Department for the use of the Brigades employed in the expedition. They will not, therefore, forget the expedition of 1897 for some time.

The Sussex, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, 28th Bombay Pioneers, 3rd Mountain Battery, wing 13th Bengal Infantry, and 13th Bengal Lancers, and several Field Hospitals reported their arrival, yesterday, at Peshawar. All the wounded at Innayat kila were doing well on Tuesday.

COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

Twenty Regimental Officers and fifty European Non-Commissioned Officers are to be detailed at once for service in the Commissariat Transport Department on the Frontier.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Major Younghusband, D. A. A.-G, Sirhind District, officiates as A. Q. M. G., at Army Headquarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway, on service, and in relief of Lieutenant Colonel Aylmer, who will officiate as D. Q. M. G., vice Colonel Ian Hamilton.

GENERAL BIRD AT MIRANSHAH.

General Bird and Staff marched into Miranshah yesterday.

THREATENED ATTACK ON JAMRUD.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Peshawar, 6th October, says:—It was reported, yesterday evening, that eighty Afridi elders arrived in the Bazaar Valley to collect Lashkar in the Bazar and Chura. They are followed, one day's march behind, by a gathering from all Afridi clans, whose intention is stated to be to attack Jamrud.

GENERAL ELLES AT PESHAWAR.

General Elles and Staff arrived, to-day, also the 1st Brigade and 13th Bengal Lancers, from Mohmand; and the Royal Sussex from Fyzabad for garrison duty at Peshawar.

GENERAL EGERTON'S COLUMN.

A BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY.

Miran Shah, 6th October:—The Survey party with General Egerton's Column had a brush with a party of dozen men on Chermine Hill. They were armed with Martini rifles, and wounded one man of the 1st Sikhs. A shot was fired into Idak post on the night of the 5th, and a notorious bad character, who was being sent to Edwardesabad, made a desperate attempt to escape from the 6th Bengal Infantry guard, but was seized and brought back by the men of the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON VILLAGES.

THE CAUSE OF BRITISH LOSSES.

THE REPORT OF SUPPRESSION OF FACTS DISPROVED.

Panjkora, 6th October (Inayat Killa, 5th October).—Further details of the action of 3rd October show that little or no resistance was offered to the troops until the villages had been destroyed and order for retiring to camp was given, when very large numbers of the tribesmen soon appeared, coming principally from the western end of the villages and spreading out in a long scattering line of skirmishers with dense bodies in the rear. They opened fire along the right on the Brigade. This fire was returned with vigour. The Royal West Kent Regiment fired with effect at 1,400 yards. Guns of both Batteries shelled the tribesmen wherever targets were good. Each battery fired about ninety shells. It is believed that the enemy's losses are much more severe than have hitherto been inflicted.

THE CAUSE OF BRITISH LOSSES

is simply this, that the enemy are extremely well armed, and any engagement where both sides have good rifles the loss must be mutual. Perfect confidence prevails here, and the force now concentrated is amply sufficient to perform any duties that may be necessary, but the sooner it is realised that no military operations can be carried out without loss in face of an enemy possessing modern weapons the sooner ridiculous ideas and rumours of disaster and suppression of facts will cease. The force remains halted here to-day, with the exception of a small Column engaged in grain and wood-collecting. The report that the losses of the 2nd Brigade on the 16th September were caused in any degree by our own fire is

A RIDICULOUS CANARD,

for not a single man was so hit; and the report that correct information is being suppressed is also wholly untrue. All telegrams here are passed by the Press Censor in the ordinary course, and no fact relating to the fighting have been erased. The losses which occurred in the actions of the 30th ultimo and the 3rd instant were all caused by the accurate fire which the enemy kept up from their Martini rifles. The enemy's losses are now proved to have been severe. Though it is impossible to state them with any exactness, it may be taken as certain that they are more than double our losses. This may not seem satisfactory, but in this hill fighting when firing is maintained at short ranges with good rifles heavy loss of lives on both sides is unavoidable.

ALL THE SEVEN ENGAGEMENTS

in the Valley have displayed exactly similar features. The whole aspect of affairs has continued here unchanged. General Meiklejohn's and General Jeffreys' Brigades are both encamped, strongly entrenched, at the entrance of the Mamund Valley. On the refusal of the Mamund Jirgahs to accept Government terms, all the villages in the plain were visited and punished but several other villages situated in re-entrants of the hills remain untouched. Their escape will depend on the attitude of the tribesmen.

RAIDING CONTINUES.

Fort Lockhart, 6th October, (Headquarters, 2nd Division, Fort Lockhart, 6th October).—A Jirgah was held at Kul on the 5th. Small parties of the Mamusais are reported in Khanki. The Jirgah held at the baugh on Friday, sent to the Amir an offering of one rupee per plough for help. A raiding party of 200 men was seen last night at Lakha going towards Hangu. Certain sections of the Rabia Khels are reported to be countenancing the raids. It is reported that cattle of the Tirah Mishtis had been driven into Mirangai Valley in charge of friendlies. The Derbyshire Regiment arrived at Shenowri to-day.

THE GARRISON AT GULISTAN.

GALLANTRY OF THE SIKHS.

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

The detachment of the 36th Sikhs at Fort Cavagnari was relieved, yesterday morning, by 200 Rifles of the 2-2nd Gurkhas, under Captain Smith. The detachment under the command of Major Des Voeux, marched to Fort Lockhart, where they were most enthusiastically received. They had with them the three captured standards of the Mamuzais. The road was lined with soldiers, British and Native, who cheered the detachment as they passed. The actual garrison now left at Gulistan consists of a half Battalion of the Northamptons, 200 Rifles of the 2-2nd Gurkhas, and No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners. the whole under command of Major Fraser, of the Northamhtons.

Major-General Elles and his staff have come into Peshawar.

AFRIDI GATHERING IN THE KHYBER.

The Afridis have again returned to the Khyber, but their numbers are unknown. A patrol was sent up from Jamrud towards the Pass, but apparently they were not molested. Two hundred raiders are reported moving towards Hangu. The Derbyshire Regiment arrived at Shinowri to-day. The Royal Irish have left for Pindi. All is quiet.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF GENERAL JEFFREYS' VILLAGE ATTACK.

Particulars of General Jefferys' last action state that he with the available portion of the Brigade, proceeded to demolish and blow up the defences of the villages of Agrah and Gat. On the left of Agrah were two spurs up which the Guides and the Royal West Kents were sent, the Guides being on the left. Between Agrah and Gat there were masses of rocks, and these were strongly held by the enemy, and they clung desperately to this position. The 31st Punjab Infantry, however, turned them out in gallant style. During this attack Colonel O'Bryen was mortally wounded. The 31st Punjab Infantryt here came under a heavy fire from the spurs on the right of Gat. The spurs on the left had meanwhile been occupied with little opposition by the Guides and the Royal West Kent.

AGRAH WAS THEN OCCUPIED,

and its defences destroyed. Then the Royal West Kent were now sent across to join the 31st Punjab Infantry and occupy Gat. There they became both engaged at close quarters, and 30 to 40 Ghazis attempted a charge, but on being firmly faced, swerved off. Here the Royal West Kent suffered some loss, including Lieutenant Clayton. Gat was then partially destroyed. When time for withdrawal came, two Companies of the 38th Dogras were sent to assist on the right, where the attack was the heaviest.

THE WITHDRAWAL

was well carried out, covered by fire of the Mountain Battery. The assistance rendered at this time by the Cavalry was great, and they completely prevented the tribesmen from coming off their hills. Amongst the enemy's losses were four influential Maliks.

Major Deane, Chief Political Officer, has arrived and assumed Political charge of the affair.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE ADVANCE FROM PESHAWAR.

The troops in Peshawar going on the Tirah Expedition will leave in three Columns as follows:—1st Column to leave on the 8th instant for Kohat, via Kohat Pass, under command of Brigadier-General Hamilton, who will be accompanied by the 1st Brigade 1st Division, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, Nabha Infantry, No. 8 British Mountain Battery, R.A., Machine Gun detachment of the 16th Lancers, Sections C. and D., No. 3 British Field Hospital, Section A. No. 6 British Field Hospital, Section C. No. 14 British Field Hospital and No. 34 Native Field Hospital.

The 2nd Column to leave on the 9th instant for Kohat via Kohat Pass, under command of Brigadier-General Kompster, accompanied by staff of the 1st Brigade, 2nd division 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, 22nd Punjab Infantry, 28th Bombay Pioneers, 39th Garhwal Rifles, No. 1, British Mountain Battery, R. A., Section A, No. 13 British Field Hospital, Section B. No. 46, Native Field Hospital, and Sections B, C, and D, No. 31, Native Field Hospital.

SIGNALLERS FROM BOMBAY.

The detachment, Royal Engineers from Butcher's Island, one company, eleven non-commissioned officers, and men, and twelve sub-marine mining lascars under Sergeant Jenkins, left by 9 o'clock mail train on Wednesday night and are expected to arrive at Rawal Pindi on the 9th instant. The party has taken with them ten "Wells" Flare Lights for Tirah Field Force. Lieutenant Halliday R.E. joins the detachment at Rawal Pindi and assumes the command.

LUXURIOUS WARFARE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAHAKI, Oct. 2.

We are well on our way homewards again. Half the Brigade has just moved across the Nahaki Pass towards Gulanai and the remainder follow to-morrow. The Bombay Pioneers have been at work on the pass, re-making parts of the road and improving it in parts that have been worn away. General Westmacott has said good-bye and a word of praise to each regiment in Orders, and the Brigade that has really done hard work has been split up. We were all very sorry to say good-bye to the 20th Punjab Infantry. What a fine lot of men they were! Half Sikhs and half Afridis. It will be a long time before those who witnessed the way they crowned height after height at the Bedlani engagement will forget the dash of and bravery shown by them. They marched out of camp yesterday to the tunes of their pipes and drums,—rather weird music it sounded to our untrained ears, and I am sure their officers must have felt proud of being with them. Only a couple of them, out of the whole wing of Afridis deserted, and yet it must have been a sore temptation to them, when they saw the way the homes of the Mohmand people have been treated not to go back and help to defend their own homes. They have gone off to the Malakhand, via Peshawar and Nowshera, and will join Sir Bindon Blood's Division, which is to stay in that part of the world for some time. I am sorry to report that over 20 Afridis from another Punjab regiment have deserted with their arms and ammunition. Numbers of "jezails" and swords have been pouring into camp here for the last two days. The Politicals have only asked for a very small percentage of breech-loaders from each village. But I am perfectly certain that most of the enemy who have fought against us have used breech-loaders—and these mostly Martini-Henry rifles. Talking to a Political about this, to-day, he told me that the people who really had the breech-loaders were people who lived over the Mohmand Border in the Amir's territory. That they evidently "hired their rifles for the day" to the Mohmands or else that the tribesmen from across the Border had joined in against us themselves, and having shot off their ammunition disappeared again over the Border, where they are quite safe from us. The Khan of Nawagai, who has been so useful to Government during this expedition, has supplied us with many guides. A couple of days ago I marched with a couple of these men, and through a Pushtu-speaking interpreter had long conversations with them. They told me that the Mohmands would wage war on the Nawagai villages as soon as we had left their country. We met some people bringing in their weapons, and they stopped to speak with my two guides. It appeared to be a friendly sort of conversation, but it was evidently far from it, the Mohmands having sworn that the two guides and both their families should die within a month. My two guides quietly replied that they thought they could hold their own against them, but seeing that they had little left worth having in their country, they would not take the trouble to meet them half-way, but stay quietly in their own homes and wait for them. "From to-day," said my guides, "there will be a deadly feud between our two families and theirs." This arrangement made in the quietest possible way, and to an onlooker not understanding their language, it was an ordinary friendly meeting; and I was much surprised when the gist of their conversation was explained to me. My guides were much struck by the luxurious way in which we carried on war, and could not understand why such large numbers of our troops had come to burn a few villages. When I told them that twenty thousand men were going into the Afridi country to punish the Afridi tribes, they said: "You will want a good many against them, they will stand fight and not run away like the Mohmands."

MAJOR HOBDAY'S PICTURES.

Major Hobday, whom Bombay people will remember, has during his expedition made a series of pictures of the different passes, camps, and skirmishes we have been through, and also a series of sketches made on his march with Sir Bindon Blood's Division. They are beautifully done, and are more than mere sketches. The two pictures showing the two night attacks, one on General Jeffreys' camp, and one on General Wodehouse's Brigade, are perhaps the best. However, the Major is going to publish these pictures in a book, and I am sure that all of us who have been on this expedition will procure a copy. He hopes to reproduce our battles on the Tirah expedition in the same way. Some very enterprising shop-keepers have pushed on as far as this from Shabkadr, and last night a supply of soda-water (4 annas a bottle) was greedily snatched up by all messes. Whiskey, too, at great cost was purchased also, and it was a welcome change to Commissariat rum and water. Our mess supplies are also running short. When we left Shabkadr we were told that we should be back again in ten days, time. So the Mess Presidents arranged accordingly. In consequence Mess Presidents are rather in a poor way, and get a large share of abuse. Some sportsmen have been over the hills quite close to camp after chikor and sisi, and they have made welcome additions to our evening meal.

General MacGregor's Brigade have signalled back that the villages in his direction have all agreed to their terms, and that he has not done anything in the way of burning villages and stores. General Elles has accompanied this Brigade, and most probably they will return to Peshawar by the Alakandi route.

THE AMIR AND THE RISINGS.

PUBLIC PROCLAMATIONS AT KABUL.

A REPLY TO THE AFRIDIS' CRY FOR HELP.

As stated in our telegram on Tuesday the Amir has caused to be posted publicly in Kabul his reply to the Afridi deputations which were turned back from Jellalabad. The reply, as it appears in His Highness' public notification, dated September 23rd, is as follows:—

"The Afridis of Tirah have sent me now eighteen of their men, consisting of Maliks, Ulamas and Elders, each sect sending a separate petition and asking for help. In accordance with my orders they were detained in Jellalabad, their petitions were sent to me, and I have refused them. I have written and sent them replies to their petitions to Jellalabad, that they may receive them and go back. The particulars of their petitions are as follows:—

'The British Government have been from olden times gradually encroaching upon our country, and even upon Afghan territory, and they have erected forts at various spots and places. We complained of this to the Afghan Government on numerous occasions, but Your Highness paid no attention to our complaints. Therefore, being helpless and having regard to Islam and our constancy in religion, we have under the guidance of God, opened the door of jehad in the face of the said Government, and we have severed our connection with them in every way. We have plundered and destroyed five forts on the Samana above Hangu, one fort at Shinwari at the foot of the Samana in British territory, one fort at the Ublan Pass near Kohat, one thana at Tora Wadi, a second thana at Kahi, one thana at Ghalo China, one thana at Shams-ud-Din one thnea at Chardi, one thana at Kar Kila near Khatak, one thana at Namak, one thana at Narai Ab and the Hindu bazar at Narai Ab. There are three big forts on the top of the said mountain which have not been taken yet. By the grace of God we will destroy and burn these also. All the people of Tirah have taken up their position on the top of the mountain; and at its base, from Kohat to Rud-i-Kerman in the district of Kurrum, the frontier of the Orakzai runs, and the tribesmen have been making jehad from time to time within their respective limits. We will never consent to tender our allegiance to the British Government and become their subjects. We will never give up the reins of authority of our country to the hands of that Government. On the contrary, we are willing to tender our allegiance to the Government of the King of Islam. It is incumbent on the Government of Islam not only to look after our interests and to consider our position, but that of the whole of Afghanistan. We therefore send these eighteen persons from among our Maliks, Ulamas, and Elders, with our petitions to your Highness' presence. We are at present engaged in a *jehad* on the Samana range, and we request that Your Highness will be pleased to do what is for our good and benefit; and by the grace of God we will act up to your Highness' instructions, because we leave the conduct and management of our affairs in the hands of Your Highness in every respect. We have used our endeavours with our tribesmen to do service to Your Highness. This is the time to gain the object of Your Highness. All the Moslems are now at the disposal of Your Highness in the shape of regular troops artillery and money. If the British prove victorious they will run the Moslems. The services to be done on this side may be left to us by Your Highness. We hope that after the perusal of our petition Your Highness will favour us with a reply. Dated 7th Rabi-us-Sani 1315.'

"I have perused your petitions, all of which were founded on one object. I now write to you in reply that it is eighteen years since I came to Kabul, and you know yourselves that I went to Rawalpindi by the Khyber route. In consideration of my friendship with the British Government I had gone to their country as their guest, and on my way I found many of your tribesmen on both sides of the Pass who made salaams to me. If what you now state is true why did you not tell me at that time about the matter, so that I might have conferred with his Excellency the Viceroy about it? Some years after this, when the boundary was being laid down, Sir Mortimer Durand passed through the Khyber and came to Kabul. All the frontier tribesmen knew of this and saw the Mission with their own eyes. Why did not then your Mullahs, Maliks and Elders come to me when Sir Mortimer Durand came with authority to settle the boundary, so that I could have discussed the matter with him? At that time you all remained silent, and silence indicates consent. I do not know on what account a breach has now taken place between you and the English. Now, after you have fought with them and displeased them, you inform me.

"I have entered into an alliance with the British Government in regard to matters of State, and up to the present time no breach of the agreement has occurred from the side of the British. Notwithstanding that they are Christians, we are Moslems and followers of the religion of the Prophet and also of the four Khalifas of the Prophet. How can we then commit a breach of an agreement? What do you say about the verse in the *Koran*—'Fulfil your promise; to fulfil a promise is the first duty of a Moslem. God, on the day when the first promise was taken, asked all the creatures whether he was their God or not. They said: Yes, you are our God and our Creator. Therefore on the day of the resurrection the first question will be about the observance of agreements. Infidels and Moslems will thus be distinguished by this test.' You will thus see that the matter of the agreement is of great importance. I will never, without cause or occasion, swerve from an agreement, because the English up to the present time have in no way departed from the line of boundary laid down in the map they have agreed upon with me. Then why should I do so? To do so will be far from justice. I cannot at the instance of a few self-interested persons bring ignominy on myself and my people.

"What you have done with your own hands you must now carry on your own necks. I have nothing to do with you. You are the best judge of your affairs. Now that you have got into trouble—(literally, spoiled the matter)—you want me to help you. You have allowed the time when matters might have been ameliorated to slip by. Now I cannot say or do anything. I have sent back from Jellalabad the Maliks you had deputed to me. I gave them each a lungi and Rs. 10 for their road expenses, and I did not trouble them to come to Kabul."

The Amir has also issued in Eastern Afghanistan a proclamation by way of warning to Afghans. It begins:—

"This proclamation is from Amir Ziaul Mellat Wad Din."—(*i.e.*, Light of Union and Faith). Let it be known to the learned men of Afghanistan, whether in the Amir's territory or the hill tracts, that I have come to know of your circumstances by your petitions as well through my informants, and am fully aware that you talk in your houses and meetings that I (the Amir) have sold you to the British Government for money, and that in these days when fighting is going on between you and the British Government I have held myself aloof and am sitting in ease and comfort. Under these circumstances I think it advisable to explain to you all the facts in detail, and mention the intent and purport of your talk."

His Highness then proceeds to explain at length the policy of of the British Government towards Afghanistan in Shere Ali's time. Shere Ali, he says, was a fool, and his son Yakub also a fool; the former for intriguing with Russia, the latter for making himself responsible for Major Cavagnari's safety when he himself had not much control over the Afghan troops and tribesmen. He points out that the English had never any intention of annexing Afghanistan in these days, but wished only to avenge Major Cavagnari's murder and find a ruler in the place of Yakub Khan. He (Abdur Rahman) recognised these things and satisfied himself that the British Government only wished to defend Afghanistan from any enemy that might arise. He explains how he has had to exercise full authority, as he had failed to make the Afghan people wise and moral. Turning then to the tribesmen, he shows how they tendered their allegiance to the British Government, accepted the allowances, made agreements, and then without any cause raised disturbances and rebellion at the instance of a fakir whose parentage is not even known to the King of Islam. As they did not consult him when they raised the revolt, they are not justified in throwing the blame upon him. They had frequently declared to the British Government that they were independent of the Amir, and had set themselves up as kings. That being so, they should settle their affairs themselves.

He adds:—"Why do you call these disturbances *jehad* or *ghaza*? The time will come for *jehad*, and when it does come it will be announced to you. If you behave yourselves courageously on that occasion I shall be glad to call you religious leaders. But the first condition of a *jehad* is the co-operation of the King of Islam. It is curious that the King is on friendly terms with the English and yet you are making a fuss about jehad. It appears that you yourselves are independent kings, and do not require a king over you. A similar instance occurred in France thirty years ago, when the people there revolted against their king, dethroned him and sent him to London, where he died. I will never interfere with you in religious matters nor prevent you from prosecuting your own objects, provided these be in accordance with the principles of religion; but the present disturbances have nothing to do with religion because all Mussalmans and most of the Khans and tribesmen are taking sides with the English and helping them. When you yourselves are rendering them assistance how can I be to blame?"—(It should here be noted that the proclamation is dated August 13th, though it has only just been issued.)—After noticing that the tribesmen, in talking among themselves, give the cause of the rising as due to the British occupation of Chitral and Swat, the Amir says:—"I tell you that in taking possession of Chitral the object of the British Government is not to assess revenue or tax them. Their only desire is to increase the population of the country and strengthen their own position, so that it may serve as a barrier against any future invasion by Russia. They have remitted the revenue of villages in Swat of which they have taken actual possession."

His Highness concludes:—"In short I have nothing to do with your affairs, and no concern with you, because I have no trust in you. Do not be led to think that like Shere Ali I am such a fool as to annoy and offend others for your sake. Your real object is to make me fight with the British Government, and if I were to do such a foolish thing I am sure you would assume the position of simple spectators."

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

The general object of this expedition is to exact reparation for the unprovoked aggression of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes on the Peshawar and Kohat Borders, for their attacks on our frontier posts, and for the damage to life and property which has thus been inflicted on British subjects, and on those in the British service. It is believed that this object can best be attained by the invasion of Tirah, the summer home of the Afridis and Orakzais, which has never before been entered by a British Force.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

ARMY STAFF.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Force, General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K. C. B., K. C. S. I.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th Bengal Lancers.

Aide-de-Camp, Second-Lieutenant J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars.

Orderly Officer, Lieutenant G. R. De. H. Smith, Central India Horse.

Orderly Officer, Second-Lieutenant E. H. E. Collen, Royal Artillery.

Deputy Adjutant-General Chief of the Staff, Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C. B.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, 7th Bengal Infantry.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R. E.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain J. A. E. Haldane, Gordon Highlanders.

Assistant Quartermaster General for Intelligence Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General far Intelligence, Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D. S. O., 4th Sikhs.

Field Intelligence Officer, Captain F. F. Badcock, D. S. O., 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.

Principal Medical Officer (with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General), Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, C. B., Indian Medical Service.

Secretary to Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major W. A. Morris, Army Medical Staff.

Brigadier-General, Commanding Royal Artillery, Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, Royal Artillery.

Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, Captain C. de C. Hamilton, Royal Artillery.

Orderly Officer, Royal Artillery, Major H. F. Mercer, Royal Artillery.

Ordnance Officer.

Brigader-General, Commanding Royal Engineers, Brevet-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R. E. (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).

Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers, Captain S. L. Craster, R. E.

Orderly Officer, Royal Engineers, to be nominated by the Brigadier-General, Commanding Royal Engineers.

Superintendent, Army Signalling, Major G. J. N. Logan-Home, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment.

Head Quarter Commandant, Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Captain F. S. Lowry, 29th Bombay Infantry.

Principal Provost Marshal, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Balfe, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Commissariat Transport Officer, Captain G. W. Palin, Assistant Commissary-General.

Staff Surgeon (from the Force).

Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Glover.

Chief Survey Officer, Brevet-Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., C. B., R.E.

Principal Chaplain, Reverend E. T. Beatty.

Chief Superintendent of Post Offices.

Inspector of Post Offices.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE

into Tirah are rapidly approaching completion, and the arrival of Sir William Lockhart with his staff at Kohat will tend to make matters progress at an even more rapid pace; for his energy and decision are unbounded. Samana and the Khanki Valley are familiar ground to him, as he conducted the two Miranzai expeditions of 1891, and he thus brings exceptional knowledge to bear on the problem before him. It may be noted, as regards possible operations on the Khyber side, that the force to be concentrated on the Afridi border there is no longer called the Bara column but the Peshawar column. It will be held ready to operate on any line of advance that may seem desirable from Jamrud plain.

When General Blood has finished with the Mamund tribesmen of South Bajour, he will probably be directed to turn his attention to the Utman Khel country further to the south. Some of the clans have already surrendered a quota of the rifles and matchlocks demanded of them, but no general submission has been made. It may be remembered that the Utman Khel were about to be punished when it was decided to take the Mohmands in hand first, and General Jeffreys' brigade was counter marched in order to form part of the division ordered to Nawagai. It is now important that this tribe should be reduced to subjection, as it sent a strong contingent to join in the attack on the Malakhand.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—We hear from private letters from the Malakhand that the Highland Light Infantry are very fit, being 731 strong, a number which few British regiments at the front in these trying times can equal, and there are none in hospital. We believe there have been some rumours that the regiment was detailed for garrison duty on account of the state of its health, but the idea is quite unfounded, its passing over being merely a piece of bad luck.

As was only to be expected, occasional desertions of Pathan sepoys continue to be reported. The story goes that the other day an Afridi Havildar returned to Rawalpindi from Tirah where he had been on leave. When he was told an expedition was about to start for the Valleys, he said it was very funny; they knew nothing of it in Tirah. "I have my wife and children there, and what am I to do?" The story continue that he sought an interview with a very high authority, and the reply came back that any Afridi who wished to discuss the stituation, could have an interview in Tirah at the end of the month. The date, by the way, on which the advance is to commence is now said to be 15th or 16th instant.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Northern Union are understood to have practically decided upon professionalism. It is perfectly well known, of course, that while a certain number of the clubs may be paying nothing beyond six shillings a day for "broken time," the bulk of the first division clubs are paying their players substantial salaries. The scale of wages is not yet equal, of course, to that enjoyed by crack Association players, but this is an inequality that will perhaps be remedied by time. The difficulty that presents itself to the minds of the Northern Union leaders in adopting professionalism is the protection that will be necessary for the weaker clubs of the Union. It is realised, of course, that, as in the case of Aston Villa and Everton, the rich clubs of the Union will be able to attract the pick of the players. It is obviously to the advantage of the Union as a whole that, as far as possible, the clubs should be maintained upon an equality. As at present constituted, Broughton Rangers, Salford, anp Swinton are so evenly matched that large attendances are assured at each home match, and the longer this condition of things can be continued the better it will be for each of them. If the Union is strict enough in the framing of transfer rules there is no reason why open professionalism should not be adopted at once. It would be a great deal more satisfactory than the present condition of things.

A very small proportion of the Rugby Union clubs availed themselves of the opportunity of opening the season on Saturday. The advance of Northern Unionism has in no way moved them. They are content with things as they are, and a good many will not take the field for another week or two. The Union is not by any means asleep, however. On the other hand, there are indications that in the South particularly interest in the games played under its auspices will be as keen as ever. Repeated defeats in the county championship were beginning to have a disheartening effect, but Kent's victory over Cumberland in April last has inspired fresh enthusiasm and hope. If the Rugby Union as its meeting on Thursday next approves of the scheme, the constitution of the Southern groups will be somewhat altered, and the counties of Northamptonshire and Befordshire included, under the title of East Midlands, in the south-eastern group. The increase in the membership will entail a programme of ten matches in this group, commencing with that between Kent and Middlesex at Blackheath on October 27, and terminating with between Middlesex and East Midlands at Richmond on December 15.

The business at the meeting of the Rugby Union is not likely to prove of a very exciting character. There will probably be some discussion on the proposed redistribution of seats on the Committee, particulrly as Lancashire and Yorkshire under the scheme proposed are each to be deprived of a seat. It is apparently considered an act of grace that Lancashire is to be left with two members, the county being entitled, numerically, to one only. It is admitted, however, that there are special circumstances which justify the allotment of two, and that it would be injudicious to further handicap the county at the present time. On the same ground objection is taken to the allocation of a seat to Cheshire. It is pointed out that only one seat is possessed by the Midlands, and that there are more clubs in Warwickshire, which is only one of the "atoms" comprising the group, than there are in the whole of Cheshire. This is very fine reasoning at the present juncture, and is a fair sample of Rugby Union logic. If seats on the Committee had been allocated in past years according to numbers there would have been several shining lights who would have had to be content with shedding their radiance on minor clubs.

The most interesting business of the evening will be the discussion of the Gould case. It will entirely depend upon the spirit in which this is approached as to whether England and Wales are to resume friendly relations or to remain as they are. Judging by the recent remarks of the Welsh president, Wales is inclined to entertain the proposal to be submitted on Thursday in a friendly spirit. There is just a suggestion that the whole of the concessions must come from England, and that the principle sought to be established by Wales must be unconditionally recognised, but there is hope, at least, that in the consideration of the larger issue minor points of difference will be sunk. What Wales fails to recognise, apparently, is that there is a pinciple on which England has strong views—the principle laid down by the International Board that the acceptance of a testimonial is an act of professionalism. In the resolution to be proposed unofficially by Mr. Fox on Thursday this principle is emphasised. In effect the resolution recommends that "though Gould accepted a testimonial in a shape which the Rugby Union regards as an act of professionalism, the circumstances of the case are so peculiar that English clubs should be allowed to play against Welsh clubs in games in which Gould takes part." The Committee of the Rugby Union are understood to be at variance on the point, and for this reason the question is to be referred to the general meeting. Whatever is decided at that meeting, of course, will come under the review of the International Board, since the English Union chose in the first place to refer the question to that body.

As was the case on the previous Saturday, the whole of the League clubs were engaged. Aston Villa, after playing and winning two matches at home, journeyed to Nottingham, and there met the reinstated County Club. On form, of course, a victory for the champions was practically assured, but it was not forgotten that when the clubs met in the second round of the Association Cup last season the Villa only won by two goals to one, after Notts had been playing for some time with ten men. Notts on Saturday showed that the confidence of their supporters was by by no means misplaced. They led at half-time by two goals to one, and up to within a few minutes of the close appeared to have the game well in hand. Devey equalised matters, however, a minute from time, and in less than another half minute Cowan added the winning goal. The narrow escape of the Villa, following their narrow victory over West Bromwich Albion at Aston, suggests that their strength has been somewhat overestimated, and that they will have to show considerable improvement if they are going to equal their record of last year.

With the conclusion of the Gentlemen and Players match at Hastings the cricket season came to an end. Every one keenly interested in cricket knows with which players rest the chief honours of a very brilliant season. More remarkable than any of the batting is the bowling record of Richardson, who has taken no fewer than 273 wickets. This is only seventeen short of the number he obtained in 1895, and he has now taken 1,005 wickets in four successive seasons in this country, to say nothing of what he did in Australia for Mr. Stoddart's team in the winter of 1894-95. By common consent he is, like Spofforth years ago, the first bowler in the world. In the first two or three weeks of the season there was an idea that he had gone off a little, but since then his bowling has been a marvel of consistent excellence. Briggs has bowled very finely. J. T. Hearne, though a good deal below his form of last year, has done exceedingly well, and Cuttell—of whom prior to this summer little was known—has sprung into quite the front rank.

Among other bowlers F. G. Bull and Bland have done better work than their averages would suggest. Four cricketers—Jessop, Hayward, Hirst, and Wainwright—have performed the double feat of scoring a thousand runs and taking a hundred wickets. As regards the batting the figures may, for the most part, be allowed to speak for themselves. The first place, it will be seen, belongs to Ford, who showed great form, but could not spare time to play after the 17th July—just the time at which MacLaren was making a start in his six weeks or so of brilliant cricket. Abel is the only batsman who has made 2,000 runs. He had two spells of bad luck, but on many occasions he played wonderfully well. Ranjitsinhji has a record which in itself is very good indeed, but he suffers greatly by comparison with his extraordinary

doings last year. Gunn has had a brilliant season, and Grace, though his average shows a slight decline, has played more consistently than in 1896. A startling improvement is to be noted in the case of J. A. Dixon, whose average has actually gone up from 15 to 44. Druce, who stands second on the list, did wonders for Cambridge University, and special praise is due, among many others, to W. G. Quaife, Brann, Wainwright, Perrin and J.T. Brown.

The golfer who places golf first and the remainder of life second will hardly be satisfied with Grange-over-Sands. It is not a golfing centre; and they are not even, in character, sea-side links. Grange is, of course, a watering place, though there is no pier and little or no boating, while the determined bather may have to go out ten or twelve miles to get up to his knees. During the greater part of the day it seems incredible that the tide should ever return, but it does finally come up with a rush. I forget how many tons of cockles are sent away every day from Kent's Bank station to Leeds and Bradford, but it is something prodigious, and when golf fails an interesting study might be made of the conditions of the cockle industry, and of the merits and disadvantages of the "jumbo." At Kent's Bank there is still a guide, holding a Crown appointment, to show people the way across the sands to Morecambe or Silverdale.

However, the golfer is not a supercilious person, and though the course is only a nine-hole one and is practically inland, and though no one dreams of any kind of championship being played over it, he will be wise to go up and see how he likes it. If he is fat and scant of breath he may not like it at all, for of all the courses I have seen Grange is the most up and down. The first tee shot is over trees and up a very steep hill, and may be reached with a drive and a mashie, though the second shot, if too strong, goes over a precipice and is probably seen no more. Then we drive from the top of the precipice with an uneasy feeling that if the follow through is too marked we may topple over after the ball. The descent of the precipice may be made without ropes by the experienced mountaineer, and if the drive has been a good one we should lie well up the opposite hill, and within a cleek or full iron shot of the green, which is guarded by a broken wall. The third drive is from another lofty eminence, from which we have a splendid view of Morecambe Bay, of the Coniston and Helvellyn ranges, and of the beautiful village of Cartmel, with its famous church. A topped shot goes into whins or under an impracticable wall, but a good one sails through wast expanses of air and *lies well in a sloping field* within an iron shot of the green. The fourth is a *tolerable short hole, and the fifth*—the best on the course—a very good long hole, requiring two drives and an iron to reach an excellent green. The sixth, eighth, and ninth are all somewhat of the drive and iron kind, and all very much up and down, while the seventh *is a very good short hole*—an iron shot. The putting greens are not very *large, but they are good* and in capital condition, and the lies through the green are generally good, if sometimes a little "tufty." The "bogey" is 40, and "par" is, *I should say, 35. On the whole the* course is not a difficult one—not half as difficult as *it looks. There is plenty of opportunity for good* golf, and there is probably no course in the kingdom more finely situated.

Mr. Garden G. Smith has submitted the five *championship courses* to an interesting analysis in last week's "Golf." He finds the lengths to be—St. Andrews, 6,323 yards; Prestwich, 5,732 yards; Sandwich, 6,012 yards; Muirfield, 5,890 yards; and Hoylake, 5,955 yards. It will be seen that St. *Andrews is the longest course*, though only 311 yards longer than Sandwich. The average championship round at St. Andrews is, however, highest, even in proportion to its length, and Mr. Smith accounts for this by the distribution of length among the holes. Thus at both St. Andrews and at Sandwich there are two holes under 200 yards, which, we suppose, might all be reached from the tee. There are, however, at Sandwich no less than ten holes from 200 yards to 350 yards, against six of the same kind at St. Andrews. All of these may be reached in two strokes, while the whole of the remainder at both places may be reached in three. The advantage at Sandwich seems, then, to lie in the difference between the ten holes which are par 4's against the six at St. Andrews. A similar comparison with the other greens confirms this view, which seems fundamentally sound. The relation of "par" play to this average championship round presents some discrepancies which would require some adroit juggling with the figures to explain. Men are not, after all, automatic, and have sometimes a pleasant way of confusing averages.

What was looked upon as the most important swimming event of the last three or four years turned out a very hollow affair indeed. The superiority of Nuttall over the Australian was exhibited in a very marked menner, and has conveyed to most people that Nutuall is undoubtedly the finest swimmer that has yet appeared. It was a great pity that Cavill should have proved himself such a poor opponent, for in his present condition Nuttall could have established a record that would, like his performance of 1893, probably stand the test of years. It is questionable whether there was any doubt, from the date the match was arranged, as to the ultimate issue. Although excellent reports have from time to time been furnished of the progress the colonial was said to be making, the English public never wavered in the faith they placed in their champion. That he has justified this confidence is confirmed by the fact that although the Australian gave up the task at three hundred yards, Nuttall, whilst swimming well within his powers, was able to lower the existing record by finishing the full distance of five hundred yards in the good time of 6min. 38⅖sec. The amateur record, which was up to this time the best on the books, is 6min. 45secs., made by J. H. Tyers at Sunderland on August 20, 1894. Nuttall is, however, credited with having swum the distance in the Lambeth Baths in 1890, when competing for the 1,000 yards championship, in 6min. 43⅕sec. Of Cavill's performances very little was known, but he is said to have traversed the five hundred yards at the Sydney Natatorium on the 19th January, 1892, in 6min. 51⅗sec. In the matter of age, it is somewhat remarkable that both were born in the same year, 1869, and within two months of each toher. Of Nuttall too much cannot be said. He has worthily upheld our supremacy in this branch of sport whenever it has been questioned, and is still willing to meet any opponent who is desirous of testing his capabilities. It is just four years since the American threw down the gauntlet, and was as readily vanquished. There is, therefore, little prospect of another match.

The challenge of J. H. Tyers to swim Percy Cavill, and the ready acceptance of it, are now furnishing a subject for much discussion. The meeting of the two greatest amateurs of England and Australia is being looked forward to with interest. The Englishman has certainly been very generous in the terms of his challenge, and it will not surprise a good many if it is found that he has rather overreached himself in one of the races, viz., the one of five miles, from about St. Annes to Blackpool. No doubt the fact that our colonial visitor has won the English championship at this distance has prompted Tyers to include it in the challenge. If the three events decided upon are brought to a conclusion Cavill will be perfectly satisfied whether he is successful or not.

At the Corporation Baths, Edinburgh, on Tuesday night, the eighth annual water polo match between England and Scotland was played. Both side were fully representative, and a good watch was anticipated. In the opening half, Scotland, who won the toss, gained a lead of one goal (by Hamilton) to none. Early in the second half Jarvis equalised, after some exciting play. The English team afterwards fell off, and in the deep end they tired. At length Hamilton by a pretty shot gave Scotland the lead, and maintaining it to the end, in spite of desperate efforts by the English team, the Scotchmen eventually won by two goals to one. This is the first time since 1891 that Scotland have proved victorious. The matches were instituted in 1890, and in that and the following year Scotland won. England had to play a reserve owing to the illness of Hunt, of Manchester, one of their best forwards. Their defeat was mainly due to lack of combination, though the Scotch players have improved immensely since last year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lorimer has been appointed an Assistant Political Officer with the Tirah Field Force, vice Mr. R. Donald, incapacitated from illness.

A Secunderabad correspondent writes:—Colonel Adye is still here with two other officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, waiting for the decision of the Government of India in his case. The general belief in "Contingent" circles is that a Court-Martial will be ordered against some of the Contingent officers.

It is stated that Professor Gokhale has tendered his resignation of his professorship at Fergusson College.

The Ashburner University prize for the year 1897 has been awarded to Mr. Odhavji G. Parekh, B.A., of Elphinstone and Samaldas Colleges, for an essay on "The Development of Paper Manufacture in India."

The Civil Surgeon, Nasik, has been appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major A. V. Anderson, M. B.

Lieutenant-William Robert Hoonahan, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps has resigned his Commission.

Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Conservator of Forests, N. C., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. T. B. Fry will hold administrative charge of the Northern Circle during the absence of Mr. R. C. Wroughton.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., has been allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

The Reverend W. B. Preston, M.A., is to officiate as Chaplain of Aden from date of relief; the Reverend C. E. C. deCoetlogon, M.A., to officiate as Chaplain of Nasirabad, and the Reverend C. M. Barham, M.A., to officiate as Chaplain of Byculla.

Surgeon-Captain W. R. Scroggie, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, has been appointed to act as District Medical Officer, Sholapur, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th August last.

The Reverend G. H. Lewis, B. A., has been appointed to be Chaplain of Colaba, temporarily.

Six elephants have been sent to Khushalgarh by the Commissariat Department to assist in hauling heavy carts up the approaches on the Kohat side. They were safely taken across the bridge of boats on Friday morning, and are rendering most useful assistance.

Mr. H. N. Crouch, LL.B. (Lond.), has been appointed to be Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, Government Pleader in the Sadar Court and District Government Pleader, Karachi, vice Mr. F. C. Constable, M. A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, retiring.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months. During her absence Mrs. Annie Sharp, M.D., will act as First Physician, and Miss Annie L. Brennan, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.M.R.C.P., (Ireland), as Second Physician of the Kama Hospital.

The Municipality of Hyderabad (Sind) has applied to Government for permission to raise a temporary loan of Rs. 1,15,515, in the open market for purchasing new engines, laying out a new main to the Cantonment reservoir, and otherwise improving and extending the water works of the town. The loan is to be at four per cent., and is for a term of twenty years, the money being received between 1st November and 31st March next. The loan will be in debentures of Rs. 500 each, and every six months a sum of Rs. 4,400 will be set aside for paying the interest and for redeeming the debentures. The loan borrowed from Government for the original construction of water-works was paid off in December last, and there is, therefore, no existing debt on the funds of the Hyderabad Municipality.

An item of news appearing in the columns of the Lahore paper a short time ago, which caused no little sensation, ran to this effect:—"The Reverend S. A. K. Barr's black mule bolted with him from Daulatzai to the Khanki country this morning. Steps are being taken to recover the reverend gentlemen." These are the exact words of the telegram as it reached us from a good authority at Fort Lockhart. Steps, we understand, were being taken to find out to what Mission the reverend gentleman belonged, so that a suitable meeting might be held at Exeter Hall to bemoan his strange abduction by a black mule. In order to allay all sympathies with the errant padre, we may mention now that the Revd. S. A. K. Barr is otherwise known as the Mullah Said Akbar. If he and his black mule be recovered, one will go to the transport and the other to the scaffold.

Surgeon-Major Kelawala, attached to the Madras Pioneers at Ootacamund, is to take charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of the Nilgiri District from Dr. Browning, when the latter leaves with the Governor next week. Surgeon-Major Browning is at present officiating as Civil Surgeon, Nilgiris, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgeon-Major Thompson, who has proceeded to the front.

The Hyderabad *Chronicle* writes:—"It is not commonly known that in repeating the Litany at the local Church of England, special invocation is made on behalf of H. H. the Nizam and the people of his country. We ventilate this fact in the hope that it may not be forgotten by the Followers of Islam, and we are sure that His Highness will be the first to appreciate the consideration, particularly in view of the present unsettled state of affairs in India."

The Maharaja Scindiah has offered to place twenty lakhs of maunds of dry grass stocked at Gwalior at the disposal of Government. It can be baled on the spot and sent by rail to Khushalgarh. Sir Bir Shamsher, Minister of Nepal, offered some time ago assistance to the Government if needed in suppressing the tribal risings. He stated that he knew our troops were sufficient to deal with the tribesmen, but at the same time he asked the British Resident to inform the Viceroy that the Nepalese army was now as always at the disposal of the Government. The Kashmir Mountain Battery is to join the Tirah Field Force. It is making forced marches to Sialkote, as the officers and men are most anxious to share in the first advance. The British officer to be attached to it is Lieutenant MacMunn, R. A., who was formerly with the battery.

Orakzai writes to our Allahabad contemporary:—"The name of General Gholam Haidar Khan is being constantly mentioned by you in connection with the disturbances on the frontier. General Gholam Haider Khan is suspected of aiding and abetting the mullahs with arms and ammunition. As far as I know, there are three sipah salars, Gholam Haider Khan by name in the Amir's service. (1) General Gholam Haider Khan, *Karki* or *Charkhi*, the conqueror of Kafiristan as he is called, whose Headquarters have for some time past been at Asmar; (2) General Gholam Haider Khan, *Ora kzai*, who defeated Ishaq Khan, late Governor of Turkistan, at Mazar Sharif, and who is at present commanding the Amir's forces in Afghan-Turkistan on the Russian border; (3) General Gholam Haidar Khan, *Wardak*, of whose whereabouts I am at present unaware. Presumably General Gholam Haider Khan, who is mentioned in connection with the troubles on the frontier, is Gholam Haidar Khan "Kirki." But as the crime of aiding and abetting the enemies of a friendly Government is a heinous one, and likely to bring disgrace on the author and his family, I would respectfully request that in future when you have occasion to write about General Gholam Haider Khan you would, for the benefit of those of your readers to whom all General Gholam Haider Khans, are the same—and there must be many such amongst your European and native readers—give the General the name by which he is commonly distinguished, viz., "Kirki, Orakzai or Wardak," as the case may be."

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner on the health of the North-West Provinces during the year ending December 1896, although very belated, is satisfactory as showing that the death-rate, in spite of the abnormal conditions, did not exceed the quinquennial average by more them 1·12 per mille—a matter for sincere congratulation. The story of the year is already as a tale twice told. Throughout the year scarcity and distress were the governing conditions, at first only in Bundelkhand where, owing to the failure of the winter rains, relief works had to be started in February and kept open till August, the number for whom employment was provided reaching 263,000 in the third week of May. After the sudden stopping of the scanty monsoon in September and the consequent certainty of a failure of the crops grain prices went up again and the period of scarcity deepening into famine set in from which we are now emerging. The number of deaths reported from starvation in the distressed districts during the first period did not exceed 26, a fact which speak well for the relief organisation. Cholera, however, prevailed with some virulence among the relief workers, especially in Bundelkhand and Rohilkhund, and in Banda the people suffered severely, but the mortality from this disease was as a whole slightly below the last quinquennial average which, however, included three years of exceptionally severe epidemics. The mortality from fever, as was to be expected, was abnormally low during October and November after the cessation of the rains, but rose again in December as the pinch of scarcity weakened the people. It is only too certain that a high death-rate will fall to be recorded this autumn after the heavy rainfall; experience has shown that ravages of fever come second only to the worst outbreaks of cholera among people whose physical strength has been lowered by months of privation.

Enteric fever is very prevalent at Agra, and the York and Lancaster Regiments are losing a lot of men. The sad spectacle has been witnessed of three military funeral processions following one another the same evening.

The final report on the Bengal jute crop for the season 1897 has been issued. The 1st September has hitherto been the date for issuing the final forecast, but the date has been deferred one month to meet the wishes of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The total area under jute is returned at 2,117,900 acres, against 2,196,600 acres last year. The arithmetical mean outturn is calculated at a 14·9 anna crop, though in some districts it is returned at 16 annas. The present crop is as good as the crop of 1894 and 1895; indeed the Department of Agriculture estimates the 1897 crop as averaging *17 annas, over the total area cultivated.* The gross outturn is estimated at 68½ lakhs of bales, or a crop similar to those of 1894 and 1895. The quantity available for export is estimated at 35 lakhs of bales.

Now that the comparatively few Military stations in the Madras Presidency are being further denuded of troops, who are finding their way northwards into the Bombay and Bengal Commands, it *may be of interest to note what the disposition of* the Madras Army was as far back as the year 1804. There were at that time seven Divisions in all, viz., the Southern Division, *the Northern Division*, the Ceded Districts, Mysore, Malabar, Canara, the *Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad*, while stationary, and the Centre Division. This last had its headquarters in Madras, and appears to have been under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief, when that officer was present. Besides the Divisions there were the *followings seven Districts*, each of which, when not the residence of the Officer Commanding the Division in which they were included, was commanded by an officer of the 2nd class:—Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Guntur, Dindigul, Tinnevelly and Madura. The following places are shown as principal Garrisons and Cantonments:—Seringapatam, Masulipatam, Bellary, Poonamallee, Vellore, Trichinopoly, the Mount, Arcot and Wallajahbad. Under the 4th Class came the garrisons, cantonments, and posts of Pallamcottah, Dindigul, Gotty, Sankaridroog, Ganjam, Cannanore, Mangalore, Madura, Tanjore, Royacottah, Vizagapatam, Kullial, Tellicherry, Pondicherry, and Tripassore, while occupied by gentlemen Cadets. The following are designated small posts situated on principal roads, and are in the 5th Class:—Nellore, Camelapore, Gunjecottah, Chandernagerry, Ongole, Condapilly, Chicacole and Negapatam. Of all the stations mentioned above, not more than five are now occupied by troops, Mangalore being one of the last to be vacated.

One result of the avowed alliance between democratic France and autocratic Muscovy (writes "M. B.-E." in the "Westminster Gazette)," must be to render the French noblesse supremely ridiculous. The noblesse has not only shirked patriotic duty in the form of diplomatic and administrative service, but has sulkily and persistently held aloof from the Elysee, a social obligation implying litle trouble or personal sacrifice. Even a woman of Madame Carnot's stamp could not bring the frou-frou of aristocratic skirts to Presidential receptions. Young men of titled families enter the Army, certainly, but these pupils of the Jesuits naturally do so under protest, and with a vague hope that some day or other the "ancient regimo," with the temporal power of the Pope, may be restored. With a ludicrous and inane want of consistency, these sticklers by tradition, whilst avoiding the highly-educated and dignified upper middle-class of their own country, have no scruple whatever in contracting alliances with the vulgarest of American parvenus. If French heraldic bearings were brought up to date we should see on this princely escutcheon a sewing-machine, on that marquis's, armorial bearings homelier still. The upshot of recent events (adds "M. B.-E.") will most likely be this: little by little duchesses, marquises, and comtesses will eat humble pie; in other words, curtsey to the first lady of France, although styled plain Madame Faure, for, the sake of curtseying to the first lady of all the Russias. Socially, therefore, no less than politically, the new alliance is pregnant of results. The old noblesse of France, even as history shows us, slowest of the slow to learn, will be thereby taught that, like most foolish people, they have victimised themselves rather than others.

In an article the "Novoe Vremya" of the 4th of September again deplores the growing decrease of Russian influence in Korea, where through the medium of private persons the Japanese Government is continually buying in the Korean ports, in order to build barracks, to which are attached stables and riding schools, and where they place men who are supposed to be States workmen, but are really soldiers. At Chemulpho, indeed, the Japanese have organised their own police as though it were actually a Japanese port, and not a town which is open to shipping of every nationality. A Japanese was molested by the inhabitants at Peng-Yang, and the Japanese Government at once despatched a gunboat and an armed force to restore order. In fine, Korea is treated by the Japanese as a conquered country, and this though a rather large Russian Squadron is cruising in Korean waters, and its sailors are uselessly exposed to the hardships consequent on the climate of the country. The journal adds that the policy of decided action is the only efficacious one in Asia, as has been repeatedly proved by the British. Any concession to Asiatics is considered by them to be a sign of weakness, and emboldens them to still further encroachments. That is why, says the "Novoe Vremya" in conclusion, Russia must take decisive action if she does not wish so forfeit to Japan her legitimate influence in Korea.

The Marquis of Bute intends to visit Elgin in order to witness the restoration work, now in progress, of Greyfriars Abbey, which he purchased some time ago. The Marquis will, at the same time, in all likelihood, visit Pluscarden Priory, and complete the final negotiations for the purchase of this old and picturesque ecclesiastical ruin, on the rebuilding of which, it is believed in the district, he is prepared to expend close upon £200,000.

Even a poet deserves a half-holiday (or so Mr. Gilbert asserts in "Patience"), but it appears that an Archbishop gets none at all. Here is his Grace of York excusing himself from a function because he is "unable to face a journey or a sermon," adding that "he has had no summer holiday." In all sincerity we trust that the reward of waiting so long will be better weather than most of us have been fortuuate enough to get this year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani being voted to the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha B. Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charlestone, Hewet Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Bahadurji., Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund Vety-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanides Barbhaya, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Messrs Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestobji Nassarwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsedji Dhondi, Sunder, nath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Drs. C. H. F. Underwood and F. Edward Underwood, Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Dr. Accacio Gabriel, Viegas, Rao Sahee Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

THE VACANCY IN THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BAHADURJI ELECTED.

The first business before the meeting was the election of a member for the Standing Committee in place of the late Mr. A. M. Dharamsi. There were three candidates. Mr. Roughton, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, who were duly proposed and seconded.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Anandrao Waman Chite, and Mr. J. Leask be appointed scrutineers of the voting papers.

The proposition being duly seconded,

Mr. Cursetji Wadia said that it was impolitic to have outsiders as scrutineers. He had no objection to urge against the three gentlemen, but he thought that it was a better principle to select the scrutineers from the members themselves. He therefore moved that Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Mr. Hewett, and Dr. Dinshaw Master be appointed scrutineers.

Mr. S. C. Dhondi seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha expressed himself in favour of the amendment, on the same ground as urged by Mr. Wadia.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali remarked that he did not see that the amendment was a desirable one. No reason had been assigned why the three gentlemen should not be appointed scrutineers in accordance with the *time-honoured practice*.

Mr. Wacha interrupted the speaker by asking why should not the members of the Corporation be appointed scrutineers?

The Chairman observed that whilst one member was addressing the Corporation, another had no *right to interpose. So long as he was in the chair,* which was only for two hours—(Laughter)—he would *not allow* any member to be interrupted.

Mr. Lund said that the members who performed the duties of the scrutineers could not at the same *time* attend to the business of the meeting. He was, *therefore, against the amendment.*

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost, the original motion being carried.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha: *It is carried only by a narrow* majority of one.

The President: I ask Mr. Wacha again not to interrupt, or else *I will be under the painful necessity of* putting the law into execution.

The result of the scrutiny was as follows:—

Dr. Bahadurji 23
Mr. Roughton 21
Mr. Mir Aun Ali 13

The President, accordingly, declared Dr. Bahadurji duly elected.

THE DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation recorded letter to the Presiden from the Secretary to Government, stating that H. E the Governor-in-Council had been pleased under the terms of the Act to confirm the re-appointment by the Corporation of Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I. C. S., as Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra moved that Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla be appointed a member of the Joint Schools' Committee, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi, deceased.

Dr. Cowasji seconded the motion, remarking that Mr. Ebrahim would prove a very useful member of the Committee.

THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR THE RE-BUILDING OF BOMBAY.

Priority was asked and given to the consideration of the Government letter re the new scheme for rebuilding and improvement of Bombay on sanitary principles.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved "That the letter of Government, dated 28th September last, be recorded. That the President be requested to acknowledge the same with thanks and inform Government that while fully recognizing the desirability of the object to be attained by the scheme described in the letter, and though ready to meet the wishes of Government in regard thereto, the Corporation are unable to express opinion or offer observations or suggestions regarding the financial and constitutional aspects of the scheme in the absence of details. That the Chairman be requested that with a view to enable them to express their views definitely on the scheme, the Corporation requests that the Government will be pleased to favour them with a copy of the Draft Bill as soon as it is ready, together with a statement of its objects and reasons."

In support of his resolution, Mr. D. E. Wacha said:—I think it is universally admitted that after the calamitous occurrence of last year the city stands in need of radical improvement. The opening up of narrow lanes and bye-lanes, the widening of streets, and the removal of insanitary dwelling-houses have been matters of which the Corporation, time out of mind, has taken cognisance; And if it has not been able to achieve all that it desired to do, it was simply for want of the necessary funds. With a limited revenue and with borrowing powers restricted, it was not possible to launch on schemes of improvement, admittedly desirable, which would cost crores. Under the circumstances it is a matter of congratulation that the Government has taken on itself to project a scheme of this character. After the lamentable events of the last twelve months the question has become one of dire urgency. It is inevitable that the city should undergo a radical change for the better. And we are all thankful to Government for having given us the opportunity to discuss this matter, and specially to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who, even before the outbreak of the plague, had visited some of the notorious back slums of our city, and convinced himself of the necessity of substituting a wholesome sanitary condition in those localities in the place of the insanitary ones prevalent. I repeat that so far as the object of the scheme goes there is a consensus of opinion that it is most desirable. It, therefore, becomes only a question of ways and means, and how the object is to be executed. Now, the scheme of Government in the first place contemplates a Trust, somewhat after the manner of the Port Trust. There is to be a committee on which the Corporation is to be "strongly represented," as the Government letter observes. It is not, however, stated, whether this strong representation is by election or nomination; whether the Corporation itself will elect its members, as in the case of the Joint School Board, or whether the Government will nominate them from the body of the Corporation. But this is only a matter of detail in the constitution of the Trust. I think, however, there is a great difference of opinion in and out of the Corporation whether the projected improvements, as foreshadowed in the Government scheme, will be carried out by the existing agency of the Corporation or by the State. It is generally felt that the local authority in self-government is the proper body on whom this duty should devolve. Everywhere these functions are considered to belong to Municipal bodies, and I do not see, therefore, why our own Corporation should not discharge those functions. It cannot be said that we are not competent for the purpose. For ever since our corporate existence in 1872, quite a quarter of a century, we have been from time to time praised for the work we have done in reference to the city's better conservancy, water-supply, drainage, and other works.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Tansa water-works and our drainage schemes are the best illustrations of the good work done. They fully prove the competency and capacity, and also the public spirit of our citizens to manage their own affairs. Governors, Viceroys, and Secretaries of State have in turn borne testimony to it. (Hear, hear.) In fact we have all round been given a good certificate. Why, even in this very letter, now under our consideration, we are given credit for our careful administration. It is, therefore, surprising why another local authority should be created? Some have said, and I share their belief, that this is the first step towards giving local self-Government a side blow. That it is the thin end of the wedge, and that in the fullness of time we shall be wiped off or reduced to a Secretariat department. (Hear, hear.) I ask my colleagues whether they are prepared to accept this scheme in this form—so far as it is formulated. I, for one, am strongly opposed to it, and I will give you my reason. Everywhere, in all civilised parts of the world, in the United Kingdom, on the Continent, in America, the strong tendency is to centre all such matters which are purely civic functions to one civic local authority. Take only the instance of the London County Council, which was formed in 1888. Has not the Act forming this body merged all minor parish and vestry authorities into this one? And is it needful to remind members how admirably that Council is doing its work (Hear, hear). But it amused me to read the other day, in one of the papers—it was the utterance of a Mahomedan Councillor—that we are a talking body and not men of business, and that we all deserve to be reduced to nonentities. We are said to be windbags. Well, gentlemen, if so, the 120 men of the London County Council must be considered greater windbags. Are they really so? If you read their debates you will find hardly any difference between their quality there and here. I speak on a careful perusal of their proceedings. It is for you, gentlemen, to consider whether you would like to be extinguished, as our Mahomedan friend has tried to air his views in the papers. But, Mr. Chairman, I will give another reason which will illustrate my point.

THE GLASGOW SCHEME.

The Government has referred to the Glasgow City Improvement Trust. True, but is it necessary to say that Trust is a part and parcel of the Glasgow Corporation? It is no distinct entity as the Trust Committee the Government contemplates creating here. The analogy the Government tries to make out is misleading. Why, we must take the Government at its word. If we are to follow the model of Glasgow, then we are bound to see that the Trust is made a part and parcel of our own Corporation. I will just read to you a sentence or two from the latest and most excellent authority on the subject. Mr. Albert Shaw, only two years ago, published two books, one on "Municipal Government in Great Britain," and the other on "Municipal Government in Continental Europe." In the former it is observed that the "full government of Glasgow is vested in 70 members." It has a population of a hundred thousand. "They exercise their powers under various Acts of Parliament, which make them (1) Water Commissioners, (2) Gas Trustees, (3) Market Commissioners, (4) Parks and Galleries' Trustees, (5) City Improvement Trustees, and (6) Board of Police Commissioners. In short, everywhere there is a tendency for municipalisation, and I ask what is there to prevent from Government conferring all the powers, which are about to be vested in the new authority, to the Corporation by means of a legislative enactment. It will perform distinct functions as much, though on a vaster scale, as the Standing Committee and the Joint Schools' Committee. I think we shall prove ourselves how far we are now competent than even at present of discharging these new functions which really on a smaller scale we have been performing. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I shall just mention to you what the Corporation has been able to do in this direction during the last 20 years. I find that it spent 17·63 lakhs on street improvements and 34 lakhs on new works. Say, over half-a-crore. All this was out of revenue only. Our revenue, you are aware, was less than 30 lakhs in 1877. So that, with our limited resources it will not be denied we have done excellently well. Again, restricted as our borrowing powers are, we have already erected water-works, drainages, and other sanitary schemes, new roads, and many important bridges which have cost 4 1-2 crores. We have our own property worth 63 lakhs, much of which are self-paying.

THE MUNICIPAL CLAIM.

Surely, we have established our claim to carry on this improvement trust. But what I fear is *that if the Government ultimately adheres to its own* scheme, *which I hope it will not, there is a certainty of* conflict of authority on ownership of lands and buildings *under the Trust, of conservancy and many other* matters which we now discharge under the Act. *Is it* prudent to create this conflict, however well the *legislators may put in precautionary sections.* On the whole, I am sure you will agree *with me that*, as far as the constitution of the projected Trust is concerned, *we cannot agree with* the Government. Turning now to the financial side of the scheme, *what do we* find, only a general statement that five crores will be required, of which over 1 1-2 crore will be incurred on reclamation. This, I presume, is the old scheme of reclaiming the Back Bay. Nothing could be more *risky* than embarking on this enterprise which, from the lamentable experience of the *Back Bay Company*, is, I am sure, doomed to failure. The older generation of Bombay (of 1864) would, no doubt, recall to their mind the rack and ruin *which* befel that company, and how it engulfed the city itself in that ruin. *Had Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of Bombay*, refrained from feeding the mad speculation of the day in that gigantic scheme, Bombay would have been *infinitely* better off. But in those days Presidency Governors were independent of the Viceroy. Poor Lord Lawrence, strong as he was, was nowhere before the masterful Sir Bartle, and Bombay was ruined. I repeat, this reclamation project is full of risk. It is purely speculative and, heaven knows only, how it may prove a financial disaster over again. I need not say anything in reference to other parts of the financial programme. They bristle with a variety of objections, which will have all to be carefully formulated and answered by Government.

THE DEMAND ON THE MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

As to the raising of revenue, we are told that there will be a rate of 2 per cent. on house-owners. This is very indefinite. We are not told whether it is to be the maximum rate or minimum. If it be minimum, then, we cannot say, how fast our liability may expand and with no voice to combat against it. For, after all, however strong our representation may be, the official majority of the Trust will drown the voice of the representatives of the Corporation. In short, there is no limit to the financial liability of the Municipality. This a most important point to be determined. We cannot pay the piper in this fashion and allow the Trust to go on in its own way. Thus every way, I must consider, and I dare say you will think so too, that the scheme of the Government as submitted to us is in a nebulous condition. To accept it at once would be a jump in the dark—in the great unknown dark against which we must carefully guard ourselves. It is not possible that we can speak either one way or the other on its merits without having before us full details. I therefore trust you will all agree with me in adopting the proposition I have moved. But before I sit down I must say that we are not opposed to the scheme of improvement. The object is good. But we differ as to how that object is to be carried out and by what machinery, and we must specially guard against those outside critics who already speak of us as donothings. I repudiate that allegation and I repeat there is not in India a single corporation which discharges its functions so well, so business-like, and with such public spirit as our own. In the words of Dr. Pollen, we do not advertise ourselves as the civilian classes so loudly adverse themselves. But be that as its may, I hope that you are convinced that the scheme before us is vague and indefinite, and that we cannot express any view on its merits or demerits till we have before us full details. And that under the circumstances it is needful to adopt the resolution I have moved. When the details are before us nothing will give us greater pleasure to express our views on the object which we agree will lead to the greater comfort and health of the people.

In seconding the proposition Dr. Bahadurjee said that the Corporation could not sufficiently thank H. E. the Governor for the great interest taken by him in the sanitary condition of the city, and in a measure coming forward with Government help, so to say, to promote the very desirable work of the improvement of the city and its public health. All the same it was not possible for the Corporation to speak of the proposed scheme in any definite terms of approbation or disapprobation. The financial aspect apart, there were grave constitutional questions which require careful consideration. It was said that the proposed trust was intended to be similar to the Glasgow trust. But there seemed to be a fundamental difference on their respective constitutions. Government had given a small praise to the Municipality for its ability to successfully carry out large works in the interest of the city. It might then be reasonably asked, Why this creation of a new body Well, said the Government letter, the works contemplated not only exceeded the borrowing limits of the Municipality, but lay outside the range of duties for the discharge of which the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act have been specifically designed and adopted." It was true that the suggested measures of building sanitary dwellings and the reclamation of areas west of Colaba and at Walkeshwar, for the removal of the evils of overcrowding and inadequate dwelling accommodation, were not specifically defined amongst the obligatory duties of the Corporation. But sub-section showed that the Corporation was to undertake any project or measure for the promotion of public health and the general improvement of the city; and that surely covered the specific measures indicated in the Government letter. Where was then the necessity to create a new body for the execution of works which fall within the obligatory duties of the Corporation, and which the Corporation was admittedly competent to carry out? The evils of overcrowding and insanitary dwellings it had not been hitherto possible for the Municipality to prevent or put down, because of the limited powers granted to it in the Act. It was true the Act enables the Municipality to put down building operations, but that was very different from overcrowding and the construction of insanitary dwellings. What was evidently wanted was the conferring of the necessary powers to prevent and put down overcrowding and the construction of insanitary dwellings and an extension of the borrowing powers of the Corporation to lay out more than they had been hither to able to do on streets improvements, and invest in the putting up of sanitary dwellings, especially for the poor. But it was not clear from the Government letter that was not going to be done. The proposals were all tentative, and did not possess a complete outline, nor was the constitutional aspect clearly shown, nor the relative responsibility of the two great partners in the new business, viz., the Government and the Municipality at all laid down definitely enough to enable us to come to any conclusion on the subject of the proposed undertaking. When the whole proposal was before the Corporation, there would be time enough to enter into negociations in a proper business-like manner.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe said that the Corporation would be ill-advised if they passed the resolution. It would not put forward the matter at all. Mr. Wacha's proposition asked for further information. The Government would at once reply that there were no suggestion on the points upon which information was desired. If the Corporation were to follow the direction of appointing a small Committee to consider this letter, they would find some points upon which to approach Government and ask for further information. The question whether the Corporation's powers were curtailed or not did not arise at all. The Government asked them to send an early reply, and if they followed the usual course of adopting a small Committee they would fix upon some points upon which further information was wanted.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment "That the Chairman be requested to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the letter from Government, dated the 28th September, 1897, and to state that, having considered the same, the Corporation are of opinion that the object indicated therein is desirable, but in the absence of any details as to how the matter is to be carried through, to whom the lands to be made over to the proposed Trust are eventually to belong, the time over which the proposed scheme is to extend, as to the proposed constitution of the Committee so far as the representation therein of the Corporation is concerned, as to the powers of the Corporation as to health, conservance, water-supply, and as to other essential details of Municipal administration over the lands to be vested in the proposed Trust, they feel constrained to ask for further and detailed information before giving an unqualified adherence to the scheme; more especially as a new body is proposed to be constituted which, if constituted, as to the expediency of which the Corporation do not now wish to commit themselves, apparently will to some extent conflict with or take over the powers now vested in the Municipality. That the Chairman be also requested to inform Government that they have appointed a small Committee, who will meet without delay and formulate the points in which further information is required by the Corporation, and that their report, if approved by the Corporation, which approval there is no reason to suppose cannot be obtained during the present monthly meeting or some adjournment thereof, will then be immediately submitted to Government. That the Chairman be requested meanwhile to ask Government to favour the Corporation with a draft of the proposed Bill and the statement of the object and reasons therefor. (2) That the following nine gentlemen, if willing to act, be nominated as members of the Committee referred to in para. 1 of the first portion of this resolution:—The Hon. Dr. E. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Syani, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, and Dr. K. N. Bahadurji.

In support of his amendment, Mr. Roughton remarked that it was agreed on all hands that the scheme was a desirable one. He did not ask them to give unqualified adherence to the scheme, but the amendment be moved would serve their object.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. Unwalla suggested that Mr. Wacha should withdraw his motion as the amendment indicated the special lines to which the attention of Government is withdrawn.

Mr. Dinshaw Master saw no good in the appointment of the Committee at this stage though he *approved of the amendment He thought it the part* relating to the committee was omitted the resolution would be a most desirable one.

Mr. *Mulji Barbhaya was in favour of the* amendment. He said it was better to appoint a committee before, rather than after the reply of Government *had been received, as it would save some time.* Mr. Roughton's amendment aimed at expediency, and as the scheme was a desirable one they should at *once prefer the shortest cut.*

Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai made some remarks which were quite inaudible at the reporters' table.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali said that the appointment of the Committee would expedite this important matter. The subject was of urgent necessity, and they must try to *meet the wishes of Government's by expediting it.* The scheme was admitted by all to be a desirable one, and as it aimed at the improvement of health of the *city by re-building it on sanitary principles* it must receive their careful consideration. If they appointed a Committee it would save unnecessary correspondence, and as *the course adopted by* Mr. Roughton was an expeditious one, he supported the amendment.

Mr. Kabraji *said that Mr.* would be a very valuable acquisition to the committee, and he proposed that his name should be added to it.

Mr. Kur suggested the name of Mr. N. J. Gamadia, while Mr. C. Wadia suggested the name of Dr. Bahadurji.

Mr. Wacha *said that* the amendment was calculated to serve the same object he aimed at. He did not wish to stand between Mr. Roughton and his amendment, and he, *therefore*, withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. Roughton's amendment, which was practically the same as his motion.

Mr. Wacha's proposition being allowed to be withdrawn, Mr. Roughton's amendment was carried unanimously.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTANT.

The Corporation sanctioned the grant of Rs. 14,400, from surplus cash balance to provide for the compassionate allowance, payable to Messrs. Dhunji Sorabji, N. Cooper, and Burjorji Sorabji N. Cooper as the sons and two of the executors of Mr. S. N. Cooper, late Chief cAccountant.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the late Mr. Cooper had done excellent financial services to the Municipality.

ACTING HEALTHOFFICER.

The Corporation appointed Mr. James Leask to officiate as Health Officer during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, who has obtained three months' leave from the 15th inst.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE WATER ENGINEER.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction was given to the payment of £61-18-1 for the first-class passage from England to Bombay of Mr. A. H. Bruce, who has been selected for the appointment of Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-works. Sanction was given to the payment of Mr. Bruce, salary from the date of his starting from London on the passage to Bombay.

After transacting some other business of minor importance, the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A.

Sir John Gilbert, R.A., President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, was born in 1817. In 1836 his first exhibited picture, a water-colour drawing, "The Arrest of Lord Hastings by the Protector, Richard, Duke of Gloucester," was in the Suffolk Street Gallery, and an oil painting was in the Royal Academy, then at Somerset House, in the same year. In 1839 he first exhibited at the British Institution, and from that time has been almost constantly represented at that Gallery, and occasionally at the Royal Academy. His best-known oil pictures are—"Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza," followed by many other subjects from Cervantes; "The Education of Gil Blas;" a scene from "Tristram Shandy;" "Othello before the Senate;" "The Murder of Thomas Becket;" "The Plays of Shakspeare," a kind of tableau, in which the principal characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby;" "A Drawing-room at St. James's;" "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry;" "Rubens and Teniers;" "The Studio of Rembrandt;" "Wolsey and Buckingham;" "A Convocation of Clergy;" and "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans." More recently he has exhibited at the Royal Academy, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," in 1874; "Tewkesbury Abbey: Queen Margaret carried prisoner to Edward after the Battle of Tewkesbury;" "Mrs. Gilbert," and "Don Quixote and Sancho at the Castle of the Duke and Duchess," in 1875; "Crusaders," and "Richard II. Resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke," in 1876; "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey," and "Doge and Senators of Venice," in 1877; "Ready!" and "Maydew," in 1878. "Ego et Rex Meus," in 1889; and "Onward," in 1890. As an illustrator of books, pictorial newspapers, and other weekly publications, his name has, for a long period, been familiar to be public. He contributed in this way to the "Illustrated London News" for many years, from the first number of that journal, but had for some time ceased to do so. Most of the best editions of the British classics have been illustrated by him, concluding with an edition of Shakespere, a work upon which he was occupied for many years. In 1852 he was elected an associate, in 1853 a member, and in 1871 the President, of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in whose gallery he had been a constant exhibitor. He shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. He was an honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours of Belgium, of the Society of Artists of Belgium, and Honorary President of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 29, 1872, and an Academician June 29, 1876. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Having for some years declined to part with any picture, with the idea of some day presenting his works to the nation, he, in 1893, determined to give them to the Public Art Galleries of the City of London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool. As some acknowledgment of this noble gift he was presented with the honorary freedom of the City of London, he being the first and only artist who had at any time been so honoured.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie was lately made the recipient, at Cluny Castle, as a present for her infant daughter, of a document signed by Queen Victoria in the first year of her reign. To the donor, Mr. Duncan of Wick, Mrs. Carnegie wrote in acknowledgment: "If little Margaret is spared to grow up, with pleasure we shall tell her of your kindness, and we trust that she, in her modest sphere, may strive to emulate her Majesty in all the graces of her noble life, which have endeared her not only to her own people, but to the world."

NEW PLAGUE RULES

THE following rules are sanctioned by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act (III) of 1897 :—

1. When town or village or group of villages has, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District, become seriously infected with plague as to justify the measure, the District Magistrate may declare such town or village or group of villages to be an infected area and appoint a resident Plague Authority, who should invariably be a person of known and approved character and responsible position for such infected area, and may give notice to the railway authorities at any station within 15 miles of such infected area not to book any 2nd or 3rd class passenger unless such passenger either produces a pass signed by the resident Plague Authority, or a certificate from the Patel and, Village Accountant of his village (such village not being within the said infected area) that he is a resident of such village and has only just quitted it.

2. The District Magistrate may prohibit the departure of any persons or classes of persons from an infected area, except under passes granted by a resident Plague Authority appointed by the District Magistrate, and may set up the gates, chowkis, &c., and, with the sanction of the Commissioner, employ the establishment necessary to enforce this order: provided that any person shall be entitled to a pass who has been segregated to the satisfaction of the resident Plague Authority for seven days without exhibiting any sign of infection. The prohibition mentioned in this rule must not be issued until segregation quarters have been erected outside the town or village. It shall ordinarily be the duty of the District Magistrate to make arrangements for the erection of such quarters in every infected town.

3. When the District Magistrate has applied Rule 2 to any place or group of villages, no person from such place or from any village of such group may go and reside in any other place or village, whether within or without the same group, without a pass in that behalf from the resident Plague authority. To spend a night in any place constitutes residence under this rule. It shall be the duty of every village officer to prevent persons from residing in his village in breach of this rule. District Magistrates should be instructed to issue notices, which should be posted up in every village *chawdi*, prohibiting the entry into the village site of any person coming from an infected area without a pass from the resident Plague Authority—if a resident Plague Authority has been appointed for such area—or the entry of persons showing any signs of plague. This notice, copies of which should be given to all officiating patels and village accountants, should state that the patel and village accountant will be dismissed if the order is disobeyed.

4. The passes to be issued by the resident Plague Authority may be of two kinds, either (1) general, or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by road, rail or boat from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area, and will not cover journeys by rail unless that is expressly stated on them. In the case of agriculturists, where the resident Plague Authority is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family, but there must be a separate pass for each person making a railway journey under a general pass. Special passes shall be passes permitting persons to leave the infected area and reside elsewhere, and may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein.

5. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder. It shall be in the discretion of the District Magistrate to exempt all persons making frequent journeys by road or boat from the necessity of taking out general passes, and to direct that only persons appearing to be leaving the infected area by road or boat to reside elsewhere shall be detained at the chowkies unless they possess special passes. All persons travelling in or with carriages and carts, or carrying luggage of any kind, or having women and children with them (unless they are believed to be agriculturists) may be presumed to be intending to go and reside elsewhere.

6. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when the resident Plague Authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adjacent house or among any of his relations or associates; provided that the resident Plague Authority may always require the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away before a pass is given. When the applicant is known or suspected to have been exposed to infection, the resident Plague Authority shall defer granting the pass until the applicant has been kept under medical observation (1) for a period which may extend to ten days, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion have disappeared. In such cases disinfection of clothes, &c., should always be insisted on. In this rule applicant includes all the persons in a household on whose behalf a special pass is applied for.

7. Every person appearing to be sick when applying for a ticket at a railway station booking office, or passing a chowki outwards, shall be stopped and sent to the resident Plague Authority or a Medical Plague Authority, unless his pass specifies his sickness.

8. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the District Magistrate may establish camps of observation at such town or large village against persons coming from an infected area, and may detain in such camps all suspected persons coming from such area without passes from the resident Plague Authority.

9. The District Magistrate may appoint an inspecting Plague Authority to travel constantly about all villages within a radius of 20 miles from an infected area for which a resident Plague Authority has been appointed. It will be among the duties of the inspecting Plague Authority to explain Rule 3 and their duties under it, and the rules generally to the village officers, to report village officers who neglect their duties, to prosecute persons who may have committed a breach of Rule 3 or any other plague rule, and to inculcate on the villagers the necessity of keeping a strict observance of Rule 25 of the Mofussil Plague Rules.

10. Every pass shall contain the following particulars, viz., the name in full, caste, age, occupation, address, and if a special pass, destination and date of departure of the person or persons covered by it. Every pass, special or general, intended to cover journey by rail, shall state this clearly on its face; and such passes shall always be in English. All passes will be dated and signed by the resident Plague Authority.

11. A notice under Rule I. shall be withdrawn by the District Magistrate as soon as he is satisfied that the place or group of villages is free from infection, and a place or group of villages shall ordinarily be considered free when seven days have elapsed without the occurrence of any fresh local case.

12. Nothing in these rules shall render it necessary for any European, or any Government official, or any Railway employe proceeding by rail on duty to obtain any pass, special or general, and the District Magistrate may in his discretion extend this exemption to the families and attendants of such persons.

Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following additional rule :—

Except with the special permission of a Plague Authority empowered under Rule 29, the crew of no vessel from an infected port shall be permitted to land at any place in Sind, except on duty.

No. 3309—3451-P.—Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, the conveyance of passengers in native craft of any description to Bombay from any port between Thana in the north and Alibag in the south, inclusive, is prohibited from the 1st October 1897 to the 1st January 1898. The prohibition does not extend to authorised ferry boats. All officers of the Salt and Customs Departments are empowered to enforce this order.

No. 3310—3453-P.—Rule 29 of the General Plague Rules is hereby applied to the Hill Stations of Mahabaleshvar and Panchgani. This rule runs as follows :—

"Plague authorities specially appointed by a Commissioner for this purpose are authorized to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from any town, villages or local area, or into any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Commissioner, and unless, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., have been made under the Commissioner's orders, such disinfection has been effected. Such Plague authorities shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, to decide what persons shall be considered 'suspicious' for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the Plague authority, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the Plague authority for the cleanliness or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained."

2. The powers of a Commissioner under this rule are hereby conferred on the Superintendents of Mahabaleshvar and Panchgani.

3. Suspicious persons desiring to enter and having entered these Hill Stations should be kept under observation in places appointed for the purpose for a period not exceeding in each case ten days from the date of arrival; and their clothes and baggage should be disinfected under the orders of Plague authorities.

4. Persons entering these Hill Stations without being subjected to detention in an observation camp for the requisite period may be required to appear for medical examination, at such place or places as may be appointed, daily for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of arrival, and their clothes and baggage may be disinfected if a Plague authority thinks it necessary.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 7.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in continuation of Govt Resolution :—Major J S Ashby to be on deputation from the 24th Nov 1896 to the 4th March 1897, Major G B O'Donnell, B A, Oxon, to act as First Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, Capt J Davies to act as Second Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, Capt H G Carnegy to act as Third Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, and Lieut R S Poitinger to act as Fourth Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H N Crouch, Lt., B Lond, to be Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, Govt Pleader in the Sadar Court, and Dist Govt Pleader, Karachi, vice Mr F G Constable, M A, Cantab, Bar at Law, retiring, with effect from the 16th Nov 1897.

Rao Bahadur Huchrao Achut having resigned his appointment on the Bench of Special Magts at Belgaum, the Magisterial powers conferred on him by Govt Notification No. 1519, dated the 24th Feb 1897, are withdrawn.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Govind Gopal Uchagaunkar all the powers conferred and which may be conferred by and under the said Code on a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised within the municipal limits of the town of Belgaum; and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15, H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr Govind Gopal Uchagaunkar shall be a member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Bench of Special Magistrates at Belgaum constituted by Govt Notification No 1519, dated the 24th Feb 1897, vice Rao Bahadur Huchrao Achut, resigned.

Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Dinshah, City Magte, Ahmedabad, held charge of the office of Asst Magte, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, from the 3rd July to the 19th July 1897, both days inclusive.

Azam Mahammad Akil Khuda Baksh Akhund, acting Head Munshi, taluka Tando Bago in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Manilal Bhagubhai Javeri, B A, LL B, to be Asst Public Prosecutor for the Ahmedabad Dist for such cases as may be made over to him by the Dist Public Prosecutor for that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to withdraw, under Sec 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, all powers conferred at any time under the Code on Mr DhondoNarayan Satne, late Mahalkari, pensioned, by the Govr nor in Council or by any Dist Magte subordinate to the Governor in Council.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Mir Gayasudin Kazi Mir Jalaludin, Special Magte of the second class in the city of Nasik, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 82 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr H L Painter, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte, to the first class in the district of Broach, with additional powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Gokarn, second class Subordinate Judge, on reversion from famine duty in the Revenue Dept, to be Joint second class Subordinate Judge at Satara pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Narsinh Ramchandra Shevade, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Bankapur in the dist of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

Rao Saheb Gobind ram Salamatrai, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Kandharo in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in t a dist.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The services of Mr F C Parsons, I C S (Madras Estabt), have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr R C Wroughton, Consvr of Forests, N C, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr E Maconochie, I C S, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T B Fry to hold administrative charge of the Northern Circle during the absence on leave of Mr R C Wroughton or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Framroz Edaljee Panthak to be Depy Collr, Karachi City; Rao Bahadur Na anda Motaram reverding.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Chandumal Gopaldas to be Substantive sixth grade Deputy Collr in Sind, and Khan Bahadur Framroz Edalji Panthaki to be substantive sixth grade Deputy Collr in Sind and to take rank below Rao Bahadur Chandumal Gopaldas.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE.)

Surgn Capt W R Scrogie, Senior Asst Surgn, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, and Civil Surgn, Sholapur, has been appointed to act as Dist Medical Officer, Sholapur, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th Aug 1897.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made :—The Rev G H Lewis, B A, to be Chaplain of Colaba, temporarily.

The following appointments are made in supersession of Govt Notification No 6, dated 4th Aug 1897 :—The Rev W B Preston, M A, to officiate as Chaplain of Aden from date of relief, The Rev E C de Castilgon, M A, to officiate as Chaplain of Nasirabad, and The Rev C M Basham, M A, to officiate as Chaplain of Byculla.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following candidates passed the Final Diploma Examination of the Bombay Veterinary College in 1897, and thereby become Graduates of the college :—Ramji Haljee Pandit, Robert Wallace Simpson, Dulabdas Khanji Mantora, Ernest Harry Brand, Shridhar Vasudeo Soman, Ahmed Jafar Ansari, and Alimahomed Khanmahomed Duberia.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn Lieut W W Kinkaid, I M S, have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 2nd Sept, 1897, afternoon.

The Civil Surgn, Nasik, is appointed to act as Depy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn Major A V Anderson, M B, or until further orders.

Mr A S Tilbury (retired Apothecary) has been appointed as a temporary Asst Surgn and posted on plague duty, Bombay, with effect from the 17th Sept, 1897, forenoon.

Temporary Asst Surgn J H A Gardner has been placed on plague duty under the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 9th Sept, 1897, forenoon.

Surgn Lieut W W Clemesha, M B, B S, I M S, has been placed on plague duty, Bombay, with effect from the 19th Sept, 1897, afternoon.

Miss A M Benson, M D, First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Rama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Miss Benson or pending further orders :—Mrs. Annie Sharp, M D, to act as First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Rama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, and Miss Annie Breen, L R C P, L R C S, Edin, L M R C P, Ireland, to act as second Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Rama Hospital, vice Mrs Annie Sharp.

Temporary Asst Surgn A B Tilbury has been appointed in Medical charge of the Railway Inspection duty at Rajewadi with effect from the 29th Sept 1897, forenoon.

V lunteer Reserve Corps—Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut W R Monahan resigns his Commission.

Volunteer Corps—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Hony Chaplain The Rev Greig resigns his appointment.

Surg Major J C H Babcock, Civil Surgn, Karwar, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two days.

Assist Surg Behramjee Hormasjee Nanavati, L M and S, Teacher of Surgery and Midwifery, Behramji Jijibhai Medical School, Ahmedabad, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE. Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Juddes of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Sadashiv Narhar Joga, and authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Belgaum Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him, in lieu of the one he held for the Poona Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Gundarang Vishnu Khandekar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Satara Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shivram Moreshwar is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869, the Bombay Civil Court Act, to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pen in the Thana Dist, during the absence of Mr Purshottam Mandlov on leave or until further orders.

Mr Hazaratsha Daudsha is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV, of 1869, the Bombay Civil Courts Act, to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Saundatti in the Belgaum Dist vice Mr Venkatesh Baaji Chimulgund, deceased.

Under the provisions of Sec 40 Act XIV of 1869 the Bombay Civil Courts Act, the following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the Poona Dist are made :—Mr Trimbak Moreswar Pendse to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Baramati, vice Mr Gopal Vishram Ghole, transferred; Mr Mahadaji Janardan Joshi to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sasvad vice the aforesaid Balkrishna Vikatrao; Mr Gopal Vishram Goole to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Khed, vice Mr Jagannath Waman Desai, retired; and Mr Ramchandra Bhau Sawadkar to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Khed, during the absence of Mr Gopal Vishram Ghole on leave or pending further orders.

Mr Bhimrao Udpirao Mugalee is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Sub-ordinate Judge's Court at Gadag in the Dharwar Dist vice Mr Raghavendra Krishna resigned.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds :—Mr Sanmukdas Bhogidas, Thanadar of Sankheda Mevas in the Rewa Kantha, to do duty as Thanadar of Godhwada in the Mahi Kantha on Rs. 100, and Mr Ranchodlal Raiji, Thanadar of Godhwada in the Mahi Kantha, to do duty as Thanadar of Sankheda Mevas in the Rewa Kantha on Rs. 110.

The following transfer and appointment of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds :—Rao Saheb Sevram Gangaram Bhandalik, Mamlatdar of Mahim, to do duty as Mamlatdar of Solsette in the Thana Dist during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Rao Saheb Narayen Bhawani Pavgi or until further orders, and Mr Ramchandra Sadashara Barve, Head Clerk to the Collr of Thana, to act as Mamlatdar of Mahim.

Central Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Nasik Dist are ordered :—Rao Saheb Gopal Trimbak Modak from Julka Igatpuri to taluka Nandgaon, and Rao Saheb Hari Pandurang Deshmukh from Nandgaon to Igatpuri.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Shanavirapa Virsangapa Mensinkai, Mamlatdar of Bagalkot, is appointed to be Special Civil Officer in charge of the Sangoli Tank Relief work.

Mr Vishnu Vinayak Bakre, Shahakari of Gudagar in the Ratnagiri Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolaba Dist during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Rao Saheb Appaji Vishwanath Gadkari, the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

THE ASHBURNER PRIZE FOR THE YEAR 1897.

It is hereby notified that the Ashburner Prize for the year 1897 has been awarded to Odhavji Gopalji Parekh, B.A., of Elphinstone and Samaldas Colleges, for an essay on the following subject :—"The Developpent of Paper Manufactures in India."

PURELY PERSONAL.

SIR WALTER FOSTER, M.P., who is interviewed in the *Young Man* for October, gives us some interesting reminiscences of Mr. Chamberlain. At one time Sir Walter used to see him a good deal at a debating society—at which, indeed, he learned to speak: "He was very fluent and incisive, just as he is now. He possessed one quality—perfect effrontery. He was not easily put out. On one occasion he was making an after-dinner speech of some importance. In those days he prepared his speeches very carefully. On this occasion he came to a dead stop. He then began again, and coming to the same point, stopped once more. Whereupon he calmly put his hand into his tail-coat pocket, pulled out his MS., looked at it, and went on again. This shows you the character of the man." Sir Walter Foster does not at all think that Mr. Chamberlain's influence in Birmingham in those days was for good. "He introduced a spirit of ostentation, and did a good deal of harm."

In the same interview Sir Walter Foster says that when Lord Randolph Churchill came back from South Africa and reappeared in the House of Commons, everyone was astonished at the thick articulation, the stammering and hesitancy which affected him. Members withdrew from the Chamber and discussed the cause and the phenomena in the Lobby. On both this occasion and the following one on which he spoke, my opinion was asked, and among others by Mr. Gladstone, to whom I expressed the opinion, which I formed from careful observation of Lord Randolph's difficulties of articulation and other signs, that he was affected, not by any drug, but by a serious and what would be a necessarily fatal affection of his nervous centres. On subsequent occasions my observations made when sitting opposite to him in the House confirmed this view. In 1894, when he lay a-dying, amid the universal regret of all political parties, Sir Walter received a postcard from Mr. Gladstone in which he said: "In the present sad circumstances of Lord R. Churchill I often think of the foresight and insight shown by you long ago in regard to his case."

There appears to be doubt in the minds of some of the municipal dignitaries who received jubilee medals as to whether the souvenirs are to become their own personal possessions, or whether they are only entitled to retain them during their period of office. Lord Bute in his capacity of Provost of Rothesay was one of those who received the decoration, and at a meeting of the Town Council he stated the doubts that afflicted him, and expressed his intention of handing the medal over to his successor unless he received official notice to the contrary. Perhaps it would be well to have an authoritative declaration on the point.

There may be no snakes in Iceland, but General Booth evidently thinks that the trail of the Great Servent is there, for he has sent a vigorous detachment to fight the Devil in that country. The local *War Cry* is reported to have a circulation of 800 copies, and the number of hymn-books sold amounts to 3,000. So the "youth who bears mid snow and ice a banner with a strange device" is an actual reality after all.

It is not, after all, his published poems which are the most interesting outcome of the German Emperor's poetic talent. The Imperial lyre, we hear, gives forth its sweetest notes every year on the birthday of the Empress, for whom his Majesty never fails to compose a birthday lyric. All these poems are collected in a magnificient album, but this is only shown as a very great favour to the Empress's nearest relations, The Crown Prince, to William II.'s great delight, is following in his father's footsteps in this matter also, and presented his mother on her last birthday with an ode composed by himself. Which looks as if the boy-prince, who is musical, military, artistic, scientific, &c., &c., were in a fair way of growing into as universal a genius as his never-to-be forgotten father.

Apropos our note headed "A Boxing Archdeacon," a correspondent writes: The pugilistic parson is by no means the rarity he would appear to be, for ever since Charles Kingsley coined the phrase "Muscular Christianity," there have been many clerical exponents of the noble art. Of the boxing club established by the Rev. Osborne Jay in the East End everybody has heard, but it is not so generally known that the Rev. T. Dalton, Vicar of Hickleton, has established a similar club in his parish, concerning which he says, "I teach our young men to spar, and find they relish and profit by it. I question whether time can be spent better, or in more profitable wise, for a parish."

The Rev. Beaumarice Stracey Clarke, rector of Laindon-cum-Basildon, a son of the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL.D., the traveller and first Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, has joined the majority. Born in 1813, and educated at Eton, he entered the Navy, and was present at the battle of Navarino. He took Orders in 1840, and was a chaplain in the service of the East India Company, as also to the 90th Rifles, and the Bishop of Madras. After twenty-three years' service in India, he returned to England, and was beneficed in the diocese of St. Albans, where he has done good work, and been an admirable "raconteur" of his early experiences.

A correspondent writes: "I have just paid a visit to Seahouses, North Sunderland, and found George and Mrs. Darling engaged reading Isaac Ambrose's religious works, from the copy which William Darling, the famous keeper of the Longstone Lighthouse (the father of Grace and George, the only survivor of the family) used while on that lonely island. 'This book,' is the inscription on the flyleaf of the old Puritan volume, 'being now 105 years in the family, my desire is that it may continue so with care in keeping, and may the Almighty grant the reader a blessing therewith, there being much good in it. My favourite piece is the "New Birth." William Darling, aged fifty-five 7th day of February last, Longstone Light, September 27th, 1841. On the frontispiece of the brown old volume is the signature of George and Grace Darling's grandfather —'Robert Darling's book. Belfor', May 26thr 1775.'"

Apropos a correspondent's resurrection of Lord Onslow's story about the garbled cablegram in the New Zealand papers re Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, the ex-Premier was the subject of another transcribing error out that way at the time of the dynamite troubles. A cable was distributed among the country papers announcing that "a quantity of dynamite had been found in Mr. Gladstone's bag on Ludgate-hill Station." A Tauranga editor printed the cable as above rendered in his news columns, and then worked up an elaborate leading article: "While we have, as our readers know, no kind of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's politics, we cannot too strongly condemn the authorities dastardly outrage upon a deservedly respected public servant, who, whatever his political faults," and so on. The editor was very circumspect over his cable news after that.

In a sketch of Senor Canovas, contributed to the *Review of Reviews* by one who knew him well, we read: Canovas had read deeply, his one absorbing relaxation was to read; his cruel assassin was unnaticed, so utterly was the victim wrapped up even when on the threshold of eternity in his dearest occupation. The one luxury of his life was books; his magnificent library remains to attest the fact—an exquisite retreat, rotund in form with grand bay windows, through whose open lattices force themselves in all the luxuriance of summer beauty the most fragrant southern flowers and creeping plants, meet satellites on the rich treasures reposing within, treasures garnered with loving ecstasy and sound judgment by the master whose paradise is now laid waste. The collection of volumes possessed by Senor Canovas exceeded 30,000 volumes, rare manuscripts, first editions, whose intrinsic value may be reckoned at 500,000 francs. In the intervals when not Prime Minister, eight hours at the least were given each day to study.

We understand that Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, who has been connected with the *Spectator* for some years, as assistant editor, successor to the position of joint editor and joint proprietor with Mr. Townsend, formerly held by Mr. Hutton. In consequence of this change, Mr. St. Loe Strachey severs his connexion with the *Cornhill Magazine* which he has done so much to improve, with the September number. Readers of the *Spectator* who may have experienced some anxiety as to the future of their favourite paper may rest assured that its honourable traditions will in no wise suffer in the hands of Mr. Strachey. The cordial relations which are known to exist between the veteran Mr. Townsend and his younger coadjutor promise the happiest results.

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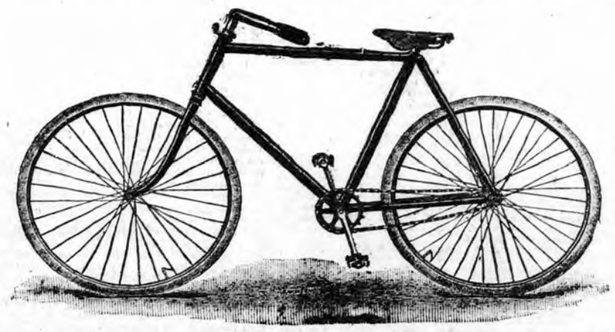

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